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(54) Title: PLANT BIOCHEMISTRY-RELATED GENES

(57) Abstract: Recombinant polynucleotides and methods for modifying the phenotype of a plant are provided. In particular, the phenotype that is being modified is a plant's biochemical characteristic.

PLANT BIOCHEMISTRY-RELATED GENES

RELATED APPLICATION INFORMATION

The present invention claims the benefit from US Provisional Patent Application Serial
5 Nos. 60/166,228 filed November 17, 1999 and 60/197,899 filed April 17, 2000 and "Plant Trait
Modification III" filed August 22, 2000.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to the field of plant biology. More particularly, the present
invention pertains to compositions and methods for phenotypically modifying a plant.

10 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Transcription factors can modulate gene expression, either increasing or decreasing
(inducing or repressing) the rate of transcription. This modulation results in differential levels of
gene expression at various developmental stages, in different tissues and cell types, and in
response to different exogenous (e.g., environmental) and endogenous stimuli throughout the life
15 cycle of the organism.

Because transcription factors are key controlling elements of biological pathways,
altering the expression levels of one or more transcription factors can change entire biological
pathways in an organism. For example, manipulation of the levels of selected transcription
factors may result in increased expression of economically useful proteins or metabolic chemicals
20 in plants or to improve other agriculturally relevant characteristics. Conversely, blocked or
reduced expression of a transcription factor may reduce biosynthesis of unwanted compounds or
remove an undesirable trait. Therefore, manipulating transcription factor levels in a plant offers
tremendous potential in agricultural biotechnology for modifying a plant's traits.

The present invention provides novel transcription factors useful for modifying a plant's
25 phenotype in desirable ways, such as modifying a plant's biochemical traits.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In a first aspect, the invention relates to a recombinant polynucleotide comprising a
nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of: (a) a nucleotide sequence encoding a
polypeptide comprising a sequence selected from SEQ ID Nos. 2N, where N=1-22, or a
30 complementary nucleotide sequence thereof; (b) a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide
comprising a conservatively substituted variant of a polypeptide of (a); (c) a nucleotide sequence
comprising a sequence selected from those of SEQ ID Nos. 2N-1, where N=1-22, or a
complementary nucleotide sequence thereof; (d) a nucleotide sequence comprising silent

substitutions in a nucleotide sequence of (c); (e) a nucleotide sequence which hybridizes under stringent conditions over substantially the entire length of a nucleotide sequence of one or more of: (a), (b), (c), or (d); (f) a nucleotide sequence comprising at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of a sequence of any of (a)-(e); (g) a nucleotide sequence comprising a subsequence or fragment of any of (a)-(f), which subsequence or fragment encodes a polypeptide having a biological activity that modifies a plant's biochemical characteristic; (h) a nucleotide sequence having at least 31% sequence identity to a nucleotide sequence of any of (a)-(g); (i) a nucleotide sequence having at least 60% identity sequence identity to a nucleotide sequence of any of (a)-(g); (j) a nucleotide sequence which encodes a polypeptide having at least 31% identity sequence identity to a polypeptide of SEQ ID Nos. 2N, where N=1-22; (k) a nucleotide sequence which encodes a polypeptide having at least 60% identity sequence identity to a polypeptide of SEQ ID Nos. 2N, where N=1-22; and (l) a nucleotide sequence which encodes a conserved domain of a polypeptide having at least 65% sequence identity to a conserved domain of a polypeptide of SEQ ID Nos. 2N, where N=1-22. The recombinant polynucleotide may further comprise a constitutive, inducible, or tissue-active promoter operably linked to the nucleotide sequence. The invention also relates to compositions comprising at least two of the above described polynucleotides.

In a second aspect, the invention is an isolated or recombinant polypeptide comprising a subsequence of at least about 15 contiguous amino acids encoded by the recombinant or isolated polynucleotide described above.

In another aspect, the invention is a transgenic plant comprising one or more of the above described recombinant polynucleotides. In yet another aspect, the invention is a plant with altered expression levels of a polynucleotide described above or a plant with altered expression or activity levels of an above described polypeptide. Further, the invention is a plant lacking a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide described above. The plant may be a soybean, wheat, corn, potato, cotton, rice, oilseed rape, sunflower, alfalfa, sugarcane, turf, banana, blackberry, blueberry, strawberry, raspberry, cantaloupe, carrot, cauliflower, coffee, cucumber, eggplant, grapes, honeydew, lettuce, mango, melon, onion, papaya, peas, peppers, pineapple, spinach, squash, sweet corn, tobacco, tomato, watermelon, rosaceous fruits, or vegetable brassicas plant.

In a further aspect, the invention relates to a cloning or expression vector comprising the isolated or recombinant polynucleotide described above or cells comprising the cloning or expression vector.

In yet a further aspect, the invention relates to a composition produced by incubating a polynucleotide of the invention with a nuclease, a restriction enzyme, a polymerase; a polymerase and a primer; a cloning vector, or with a cell.

Furthermore, the invention relates to a method for producing a plant having a modified
5 biochemical trait. The method comprises altering the expression of an isolated or recombinant polynucleotide of the invention or altering the expression or activity of a polypeptide of the invention in a plant to produce a modified plant, and selecting the modified plant for a modified biochemical trait.

In another aspect, the invention relates to a method of identifying a factor that is
10 modulated by or interacts with a polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide of the invention. The method comprises expressing a polypeptide encoded by the polynucleotide in a plant; and identifying at least one factor that is modulated by or interacts with the polypeptide. In one embodiment the method for identifying modulating or interacting factors is by detecting binding by the polypeptide to a promoter sequence, or by detecting interactions between an additional
15 protein and the polypeptide in a yeast two hybrid system, or by detecting expression of a factor by hybridization to a microarray, subtractive hybridization or differential display.

In yet another aspect, the invention is a method of identifying a molecule that modulates activity or expression of a polynucleotide or polypeptide of interest. The method comprises placing the molecule in contact with a plant comprising the polynucleotide or polypeptide
20 encoded by the polynucleotide of the invention and monitoring one or more of the expression level of the polynucleotide in the plant, the expression level of the polypeptide in the plant, and modulation of an activity of the polypeptide in the plant.

In yet another aspect, the invention relates to an integrated system, computer or computer readable medium comprising one or more character strings corresponding to a polynucleotide of
25 the invention, or to a polypeptide encoded by the polynucleotide. The integrated system, computer or computer readable medium may comprise a link between one or more sequence strings to a modified plant biochemical trait.

In yet another aspect, the invention is a method for identifying a sequence similar or homologous to one or more polynucleotides of the invention, or one or more polypeptides
30 encoded by the polynucleotides. The method comprises providing a sequence database; and, querying the sequence database with one or more target sequences corresponding to the one or more polynucleotides or to the one or more polypeptides to identify one or more sequence members of the database that display sequence similarity or homology to one or more of the one or more target sequences.

The method may further comprise of linking the one or more of the polynucleotides of the invention, or encoded polypeptides, to a modified plant biochemical phenotype.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 provides a table of exemplary polynucleotide and polypeptide sequences of the invention. The table includes from left to right for each sequence: the SEQ ID No., the internal code reference number (GID), whether the sequence is a polynucleotide or polypeptide sequence, and identification of any conserved domains for the polypeptide sequences.

Figure 2 provides a table of exemplary sequences that are homologous to other sequences provided in the Sequence Listing and that are derived from *Arabidopsis thaliana*. The table includes from left to right: the SEQ ID No., the internal code reference number (GID), identification of the homologous sequence, whether the sequence is a polynucleotide or polypeptide sequence, and identification of any conserved domains for the polypeptide sequences.

Figure 3 provides a table of exemplary sequences that are homologous to the sequences provided in Figures 1 and 2 and that are derived from plants other than *Arabidopsis thaliana*. The table includes from left to right: the SEQ ID No., the internal code reference number (GID), the unique GenBank sequence ID No. (NID), the probability that the comparison was generated by chance (P-value), and the species from which the homologous gene was identified.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The present invention relates to polynucleotides and polypeptides, e.g. for modifying phenotypes of plants.

In particular, the polynucleotides or polypeptides are useful for modifying traits associated with a plant's biochemical characteristic when the expression levels of the polynucleotides or expression levels or activity levels of the polypeptides are altered.

The polynucleotides of the invention encode plant transcription factors. The plant transcription factors are derived, e.g., from *Arabidopsis thaliana* and can belong, e.g., to one or more of the following transcription factor families: the AP2 (APETALA2) domain transcription factor family (Riechmann and Meyerowitz (1998) J. Biol. Chem. 379:633-646); the MYB transcription factor family (Martin and Paz-Ares (1997) Trends Genet. 13:67-73); the MADS domain transcription factor family (Riechmann and Meyerowitz (1997) J. Biol. Chem. 378:1079-1101); the WRKY protein family (Ishiguro and Nakamura (1994) Mol. Gen. Genet. 244:563-571); the ankyrin-repeat protein family (Zhang et al. (1992) Plant Cell 4:1575-1588); the

miscellaneous protein (MISC) family (Kim et al. (1997) Plant J. 11:1237-1251); the zinc finger protein (Z) family (Klug and Schwabe (1995) FASEB J. 9: 597-604); the homeobox (HB) protein family (Duboule (1994) Guidebook to the Homeobox Genes, Oxford University Press); the CAAT-element binding proteins (Forsburg and Guarente (1989) Genes Dev. 3:1166-1178); the squamosa promoter binding proteins (SPB) (Klein et al. (1996) Mol. Gen. Genet. 1996 250:7-16); the NAM protein family; the IAA/AUX proteins (Rouse et al. (1998) Science 279:1371-1373); the HLH/MYC protein family (Littlewood et al. (1994) Prot. Profile 1:639-709); the DNA-binding protein (DBP) family (Tucker et al. (1994) EMBO J. 13:2994-3002); the bZIP family of transcription factors (Foster et al. (1994) FASEB J. 8:192-200); the BPF-1 protein (Box P-binding factor) family (da Costa e Silva et al. (1993) Plant J. 4:125-135); and the golden protein (GLD) family (Hall et al. (1998) Plant Cell 10:925-936).

In addition to methods for modifying a plant phenotype by employing one or more polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention described herein, the polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention have a variety of additional uses. These uses include their use in the recombinant production (i.e., expression) of proteins; as regulators of plant gene expression, as diagnostic probes for the presence of complementary or partially complementary nucleic acids (including for detection of natural coding nucleic acids); as substrates for further reactions, e.g., mutation reactions, PCR reactions, or the like, or as substrates for cloning e.g., including digestion or ligation reactions, and for identifying exogenous or endogenous modulators of the transcription factors.

DEFINITIONS

A "polynucleotide" is a nucleic acid sequence comprising a plurality of polymerized nucleotide residues, e.g., at least about 15 consecutive polymerized nucleotide residues, optionally at least about 30 consecutive nucleotides, at least about 50 consecutive nucleotides. In many instances, a polynucleotide comprises a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide (or protein) or a domain or fragment thereof. Additionally, the polynucleotide may comprise a promoter, an intron, an enhancer region, a polyadenylation site, a translation initiation site, 5' or 3' untranslated regions, a reporter gene, a selectable marker, or the like. The polynucleotide can be single stranded or double stranded DNA or RNA. The polynucleotide optionally comprises modified bases or a modified backbone. The polynucleotide can be, e.g., genomic DNA or RNA, a transcript (such as an mRNA), a cDNA, a PCR product, a cloned DNA, a synthetic DNA or RNA, or the like. The polynucleotide can comprise a sequence in either sense or antisense orientations.

A "recombinant polynucleotide" is a polynucleotide that is not in its native state, e.g., the polynucleotide comprises a nucleotide sequence not found in nature, or the polynucleotide is in a context other than that in which it is naturally found, e.g., separated from nucleotide sequences with which it typically is in proximity in nature, or adjacent (or contiguous with) nucleotide sequences with which it typically is not in proximity. For example, the sequence at issue can be cloned into a vector, or otherwise recombined with one or more additional nucleic acid.

An "isolated polynucleotide" is a polynucleotide whether naturally occurring or recombinant, that is present outside the cell in which it is typically found in nature, whether purified or not. Optionally, an isolated polynucleotide is subject to one or more enrichment or purification procedures, e.g., cell lysis, extraction, centrifugation, precipitation, or the like.

A "recombinant polypeptide" is a polypeptide produced by translation of a recombinant polynucleotide. An "isolated polypeptide," whether a naturally occurring or a recombinant polypeptide, is more enriched in (or out of) a cell than the polypeptide in its natural state in a wild type cell, e.g., more than about 5% enriched, more than about 10% enriched, or more than about 20%, or more than about 50%, or more, enriched, i.e., alternatively denoted: 105%, 110%, 120%, 150% or more, enriched relative to wild type standardized at 100%. Such an enrichment is not the result of a natural response of a wild type plant. Alternatively, or additionally, the isolated polypeptide is separated from other cellular components with which it is typically associated, e.g., by any of the various protein purification methods herein.

The term "transgenic plant" refers to a plant that contains genetic material, not found in a wild type plant of the same species, variety or cultivar. The genetic material may include a transgene, an insertional mutagenesis event (such as by transposon or T-DNA insertional mutagenesis), an activation tagging sequence, a mutated sequence, a homologous recombination event or a sequence modified by chimeraplasty. Typically, the foreign genetic material has been introduced into the plant by human manipulation.

A transgenic plant may contain an expression vector or cassette. The expression cassette typically comprises a polypeptide-encoding sequence operably linked (i.e., under regulatory control of) to appropriate inducible or constitutive regulatory sequences that allow for the expression of polypeptide. The expression cassette can be introduced into a plant by transformation or by breeding after transformation of a parent plant. A plant refers to a whole plant as well as to a plant part, such as seed, fruit, leaf, or root, plant tissue, plant cells or any other plant material, e.g., a plant explant, as well as to progeny thereof, and to *in vitro* systems that mimic biochemical or cellular components or processes in a cell.

The phrase "ectopically expression or altered expression" in reference to a polynucleotide indicates that the pattern of expression in, e.g., a transgenic plant or plant tissue, is different from the expression pattern in a wild type plant or a reference plant of the same species. For example, the polynucleotide or polypeptide is expressed in a cell or tissue type other than a cell or tissue type in which the sequence is expressed in the wild type plant, or by expression at a time other than at the time the sequence is expressed in the wild type plant, or by a response to different inducible agents, such as hormones or environmental signals, or at different expression levels (either higher or lower) compared with those found in a wild type plant. The term also refers to altered expression patterns that are produced by lowering the levels of expression to below the detection level or completely abolishing expression. The resulting expression pattern can be transient or stable, constitutive or inducible. In reference to a polypeptide, the term "ectopic expression or altered expression" further may relate to altered activity levels resulting from the interactions of the polypeptides with exogenous or endogenous modulators or from interactions with factors or as a result of the chemical modification of the polypeptides.

The term "fragment" or "domain," with respect to a polypeptide, refers to a subsequence of the polypeptide. In some cases, the fragment or domain, is a subsequence of the polypeptide which performs at least one biological function of the intact polypeptide in substantially the same manner, or to a similar extent, as does the intact polypeptide. For example, a polypeptide fragment can comprise a recognizable structural motif or functional domain such as a DNA binding domain that binds to a DNA promoter region, an activation domain or a domain for protein-protein interactions. Fragments can vary in size from as few as 6 amino acids to the full length of the intact polypeptide, but are preferably at least about 30 amino acids in length and more preferably at least about 60 amino acids in length. In reference to a nucleotide sequence, "a fragment" refers to any subsequence of a polynucleotide, typically, of at least consecutive about 15 nucleotides, preferably at least about 30 nucleotides, more preferably at least about 50, of any of the sequences provided herein.

The term "trait" refers to a physiological, morphological, biochemical or physical characteristic of a plant or particular plant material or cell. In some instances, this characteristic is visible to the human eye, such as seed or plant size, or can be measured by available biochemical techniques, such as the protein, starch or oil content of seed or leaves or by the observation of the expression level of genes, e.g., by employing Northern analysis, RT-PCR, microarray gene expression assays or reporter gene expression systems, or by agricultural observations such as stress tolerance, yield or pathogen tolerance.

“Trait modification” refers to a detectable difference in a characteristic in a plant ectopically expressing a polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention relative to a plant not doing so, such as a wild type plant. In some cases, the trait modification can be evaluated quantitatively. For example, the trait modification can entail at least about a 2% increase or
5 decrease in an observed trait (difference), at least a 5% difference, at least about a 10% difference, at least about a 20% difference, at least about a 30%, at least about a 50%, at least about a 70%, or at least about a 100%, or an even greater difference. It is known that there can be a natural variation in the modified trait. Therefore, the trait modification observed entails a change of the normal distribution of the trait in the plants compared with the distribution
10 observed in wild type plant.

Trait modifications of particular interest include those to seed (such as embryo or endosperm), fruit, root, flower, leaf, stem, shoot, seedling or the like, including: enhanced tolerance to environmental conditions including freezing, chilling, heat, drought, water saturation, radiation and ozone; improved tolerance to microbial, fungal or viral diseases; improved
15 tolerance to pest infestations, including nematodes, mollicutes, parasitic higher plants or the like; decreased herbicide sensitivity; improved tolerance of heavy metals or enhanced ability to take up heavy metals; improved growth under poor photoconditions (e.g., low light and/or short day length), or changes in expression levels of genes of interest. Other phenotype that can be modified relate to the production of plant metabolites, such as variations in the production of
20 taxol, tocopherol, tocotrienol, sterols, phytosterols, vitamins, wax monomers, anti-oxidants, amino acids, lignins, cellulose, tannins, prenolipids (such as chlorophylls and carotenoids), glucosinolates, and terpenoids, enhanced or compositionally altered protein or oil production (especially in seeds), or modified sugar (insoluble or soluble) and/or starch composition.

Physical plant characteristics that can be modified include cell development (such as the number
25 of trichomes), fruit and seed size and number, yields of plant parts such as stems, leaves and roots, the stability of the seeds during storage, characteristics of the seed pod (e.g., susceptibility to shattering), root hair length and quantity, internode distances, or the quality of seed coat. Plant growth characteristics that can be modified include growth rate, germination rate of seeds, vigor of plants and seedlings, leaf and flower senescence, male sterility, apomixis, flowering time,
30 flower abscission, rate of nitrogen uptake, biomass or transpiration characteristics, as well as plant architecture characteristics such as apical dominance, branching patterns, number of organs, organ identity, organ shape or size.

POLYPEPTIDES AND POLYNUCLEOTIDES OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides, among other things, transcription factors (TFs), and transcription factor homologue polypeptides, and isolated or recombinant polynucleotides encoding the polypeptides. These polypeptides and polynucleotides may be employed to modify
5 a plant's biochemical characteristic.

Exemplary polynucleotides encoding the polypeptides of the invention were identified in the *Arabidopsis thaliana* GenBank database using publicly available sequence analysis programs and parameters. Sequences initially identified were then further characterized to identify sequences comprising specified sequence strings corresponding to sequence motifs present in
10 families of known transcription factors. Polynucleotide sequences meeting such criteria were confirmed as transcription factors.

Additional polynucleotides of the invention were identified by screening *Arabidopsis thaliana* and/or other plant cDNA libraries with probes corresponding to known transcription factors under low stringency hybridization conditions. Additional sequences, including full
15 length coding sequences were subsequently recovered by the rapid amplification of cDNA ends (RACE) procedure, using a commercially available kit according to the manufacturer's instructions. Where necessary, multiple rounds of RACE are performed to isolate 5' and 3' ends. The full length cDNA was then recovered by a routine end-to-end polymerase chain reaction (PCR) using primers specific to the isolated 5' and 3' ends. Exemplary sequences are provided in
20 the Sequence Listing.

The polynucleotides of the invention were ectopically expressed in overexpressor or knockout plants and changes in the biochemical characteristics of the plants were observed. Therefore, the polynucleotides and polypeptides can be employed to improve the biochemical characteristics of plants:

25 Making polynucleotides

The polynucleotides of the invention include sequences that encode transcription factors and transcription factor homologue polypeptides and sequences complementary thereto, as well as unique fragments of coding sequence, or sequence complementary thereto. Such polynucleotides can be, e.g., DNA or RNA, e.g., mRNA, cRNA, synthetic RNA, genomic DNA,
30 cDNA synthetic DNA, oligonucleotides, etc. The polynucleotides are either double-stranded or single-stranded, and include either, or both sense (i.e., coding) sequences and antisense (i.e., non-coding, complementary) sequences. The polynucleotides include the coding sequence of a transcription factor, or transcription factor homologue polypeptide, in isolation, in combination with additional coding sequences (e.g., a purification tag, a localization signal, as a fusion-

protein, as a pre-protein, or the like), in combination with non-coding sequences (e.g., introns or inteins, regulatory elements such as promoters, enhancers, terminators, and the like), and/or in a vector or host environment in which the polynucleotide encoding a transcription factor or transcription factor homologue polypeptide is an endogenous or exogenous gene.

5 A variety of methods exist for producing the polynucleotides of the invention. Procedures for identifying and isolating DNA clones are well known to those of skill in the art, and are described in, e.g., Berger and Kimmel, Guide to Molecular Cloning Techniques, Methods in Enzymology volume 152 Academic Press, Inc., San Diego, CA ("Berger"); Sambrook et al., Molecular Cloning - A Laboratory Manual (2nd Ed.), Vol. 1-3, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 10 Cold Spring Harbor, New York, 1989 ("Sambrook") and Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, F.M. Ausubel et al., eds., Current Protocols, a joint venture between Greene Publishing Associates, Inc. and John Wiley & Sons, Inc., (supplemented through 2000) ("Ausubel").

 Alternatively, polynucleotides of the invention, can be produced by a variety of in vitro amplification methods adapted to the present invention by appropriate selection of specific or 15 degenerate primers. Examples of protocols sufficient to direct persons of skill through in vitro amplification methods, including the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) the ligase chain reaction (LCR), Qbeta-replicase amplification and other RNA polymerase mediated techniques (e.g., NASBA), e.g., for the production of the homologous nucleic acids of the invention are found in Berger, Sambrook, and Ausubel, as well as Mullis et al., (1987) PCR Protocols A Guide to 20 Methods and Applications (Innis et al. eds) Academic Press Inc. San Diego, CA (1990) (Innis). Improved methods for cloning in vitro amplified nucleic acids are described in Wallace et al., U.S. Pat. No. 5,426,039. Improved methods for amplifying large nucleic acids by PCR are summarized in Cheng et al. (1994) Nature 369: 684-685 and the references cited therein, in which PCR amplicons of up to 40kb are generated. One of skill will appreciate that essentially any 25 RNA can be converted into a double stranded DNA suitable for restriction digestion, PCR expansion and sequencing using reverse transcriptase and a polymerase. See, e.g., Ausubel, Sambrook and Berger, *all supra*.

 Alternatively, polynucleotides and oligonucleotides of the invention can be assembled from fragments produced by solid-phase synthesis methods. Typically, fragments of up to 30 approximately 100 bases are individually synthesized and then enzymatically or chemically ligated to produce a desired sequence, e.g., a polynucleotide encoding all or part of a transcription factor. For example, chemical synthesis using the phosphoramidite method is described, e.g., by Beaucage et al. (1981) Tetrahedron Letters 22:1859-69; and Matthes et al. (1984) EMBO J. 3:801-5. According to such methods, oligonucleotides are synthesized, purified,

annealed to their complementary strand, ligated and then optionally cloned into suitable vectors. And if so desired, the polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention can be custom ordered from any of a number of commercial suppliers.

HOMOLOGOUS SEQUENCES

5 Sequences homologous, i.e., that share significant sequence identity or similarity, to those provided in the Sequence Listing, derived from *Arabidopsis thaliana* or from other plants of choice are also an aspect of the invention. Homologous sequences can be derived from any plant including monocots and dicots and in particular agriculturally important plant species, including but not limited to, crops such as soybean, wheat, corn, potato, cotton, rice, oilseed rape (including
10 canola), sunflower, alfalfa, sugarcane and turf; or fruits and vegetables, such as banana, blackberry, blueberry, strawberry, and raspberry, cantaloupe, carrot, cauliflower, coffee, cucumber, eggplant, grapes, honeydew, lettuce, mango, melon, onion, papaya, peas, peppers, pineapple, spinach, squash, sweet corn, tobacco, tomato, watermelon, rosaceous fruits (such as apple, peach, pear, cherry and plum) and vegetable brassicas (such as broccoli, cabbage,
15 cauliflower, brussel sprouts and kohlrabi). Other crops, fruits and vegetables whose phenotype can be changed include barley, rye, millet, sorghum, currant, avocado, citrus fruits such as oranges, lemons, grapefruit and tangerines, artichoke, cherries, nuts such as the walnut and peanut, endive, leek, roots, such as arrowroot, beet, cassava, turnip, radish, yam, and sweet potato, and beans. The homologous sequences may also be derived from woody species, such
20 pine, poplar and eucalyptus.

Transcription factors that are homologous to the listed sequences will typically share at least about 30% amino acid sequence identity. More closely related transcription factors can share at least about 50%, about 60%, about 65%, about 70%, about 75% or about 80% or about 90% or about 95% or about 98% or more sequence identity with the listed sequences. Factors
25 that are most closely related to the listed sequences share, e.g., at least about 85%, about 90% or about 95% or more % sequence identity to the listed sequences. At the nucleotide level, the sequences will typically share at least about 40% nucleotide sequence identity, preferably at least about 50%, about 60%, about 70% or about 80% sequence identity, and more preferably about 85%, about 90%, about 95% or about 97% or more sequence identity to one or more of the listed
30 sequences. The degeneracy of the genetic code enables major variations in the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide while maintaining the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. Conserved domains within a transcription factor family may exhibit a higher degree of sequence

homology, such as at least 65% sequence identity including conservative substitutions, and preferably at least 80% sequence identity.

Identifying Nucleic Acids by Hybridization

Polynucleotides homologous to the sequences illustrated in the Sequence Listing can be identified, e.g., by hybridization to each other under stringent or under highly stringent conditions. Single stranded polynucleotides hybridize when they associate based on a variety of well characterized physico-chemical forces, such as hydrogen bonding, solvent exclusion, base stacking and the like. The stringency of a hybridization reflects the degree of sequence identity of the nucleic acids involved, such that the higher the stringency, the more similar are the two polynucleotide strands. Stringency is influenced by a variety of factors, including temperature, salt concentration and composition, organic and non-organic additives, solvents, etc. present in both the hybridization and wash solutions and incubations (and number), as described in more detail in the references cited above.

An example of stringent hybridization conditions for hybridization of complementary nucleic acids which have more than 100 complementary residues on a filter in a Southern or northern blot is about 5°C to 20°C lower than the thermal melting point (T_m) for the specific sequence at a defined ionic strength and pH. The T_m is the temperature (under defined ionic strength and pH) at which 50% of the target sequence hybridizes to a perfectly matched probe. Nucleic acid molecules that hybridize under stringent conditions will typically hybridize to a probe based on either the entire cDNA or selected portions, e.g., to a unique subsequence, of the cDNA under wash conditions of 0.2x SSC to 2.0 x SSC, 0.1% SDS at 50-65° C, for example 0.2 x SSC, 0.1% SDS at 65° C. For identification of less closely related homologues washes can be performed at a lower temperature, e.g., 50° C. In general, stringency is increased by raising the wash temperature and/or decreasing the concentration of SSC.

As another example, stringent conditions can be selected such that an oligonucleotide that is perfectly complementary to the coding oligonucleotide hybridizes to the coding oligonucleotide with at least about a 5-10x higher signal to noise ratio than the ratio for hybridization of the perfectly complementary oligonucleotide to a nucleic acid encoding a transcription factor known as of the filing date of the application. Conditions can be selected such that a higher signal to noise ratio is observed in the particular assay which is used, e.g., about 15x, 25x, 35x, 50x or more. Accordingly, the subject nucleic acid hybridizes to the unique coding oligonucleotide with at least a 2x higher signal to noise ratio as compared to hybridization of the coding oligonucleotide to a nucleic acid encoding known polypeptide. Again, higher signal to noise ratios can be selected, e.g., about 5x, 10x, 25x, 35x, 50x or more. The particular signal will

depend on the label used in the relevant assay, e.g., a fluorescent label, a colorimetric label, a radioactive label, or the like.

Alternatively, transcription factor homologue polypeptides can be obtained by screening an expression library using antibodies specific for one or more transcription factors. With the provision herein of the disclosed transcription factor, and transcription factor homologue nucleic acid sequences, the encoded polypeptide(s) can be expressed and purified in a heterologous expression system (e.g., *E. coli*) and used to raise antibodies (monoclonal or polyclonal) specific for the polypeptide(s) in question. Antibodies can also be raised against synthetic peptides derived from transcription factor, or transcription factor homologue, amino acid sequences.

Methods of raising antibodies are well known in the art and are described in Harlow and Lane (1988) Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, New York. Such antibodies can then be used to screen an expression library produced from the plant from which it is desired to clone additional transcription factor homologues, using the methods described above. The selected cDNAs can be confirmed by sequencing and enzymatic activity.

15 SEQUENCE VARIATIONS

It will readily be appreciated by those of skill in the art, that any of a variety of polynucleotide sequences are capable of encoding the transcription factors and transcription factor homologue polypeptides of the invention. Due to the degeneracy of the genetic code, many different polynucleotides can encode identical and/or substantially similar polypeptides in addition to those sequences illustrated in the Sequence Listing.

For example, Table 1 illustrates, e.g., that the codons AGC, AGT, TCA, TCC, TCG, and TCT all encode the same amino acid: serine. Accordingly, at each position in the sequence where there is a codon encoding serine, any of the above trinucleotide sequences can be used without altering the encoded polypeptide.

Table 1

Amino acids			Codon						
Alanine	Ala	A	GCA	GCC	GCG	GCU			
Cysteine	Cys	C	TGC	TGT					
Aspartic acid	Asp	D	GAC	GAT					
Glutamic acid	Glu	E	GAA	GAG					
Phenylalanine	Phe	F	TTC	TTT					
Glycine	Gly	G	GGA	GGC	GGG	GGT			
Histidine	His	H	CAC	CAT					
Isoleucine	Ile	I	ATA	ATC	ATT				
Lysine	Lys	K	AAA	AAG					
Leucine	Leu	L	TTA	TTG	CTA	CTC	CTG	CTT	
Methionine	Met	M	ATG						
Asparagine	Asn	N	AAC	AAT					
Proline	Pro	P	CCA	CCC	CCG	CCT			
Glutamine	Gln	Q	CAA	CAG					
Arginine	Arg	R	AGA	AGG	CGA	CGC	CGG	CGT	
Serine	Ser	S	AGC	AGT	TCA	TCC	TCG	TCT	
Threonine	Thr	T	ACA	ACC	ACG	ACT			
Valine	Val	V	GTA	GTC	GTG	GTT			
Tryptophan	Trp	W	TGG						
Tyrosine	Tyr	Y	TAC	TAT					

Sequence alterations that do not change the amino acid sequence encoded by the polynucleotide are termed "silent" variations. With the exception of the codons ATG and TGG, encoding methionine and tryptophan, respectively, any of the possible codons for the same amino acid can be substituted by a variety of techniques, e.g., site-directed mutagenesis, available in the art. Accordingly, any and all such variations of a sequence selected from the above table are a feature of the invention.

In addition to silent variations, other conservative variations that alter one, or a few amino acids in the encoded polypeptide, can be made without altering the function of the polypeptide, these conservative variants are, likewise, a feature of the invention.

For example, substitutions, deletions and insertions introduced into the sequences provided in the Sequence Listing are also envisioned by the invention. Such sequence modifications can be engineered into a sequence by site-directed mutagenesis (Wu (ed.) Meth. Enzymol. (1993) vol. 217, Academic Press) or the other methods noted below. Amino acid substitutions are typically of single residues; insertions usually will be on the order of about from 1 to 10 amino acid residues; and deletions will range about from 1 to 30 residues. In preferred embodiments, deletions or insertions are made in adjacent pairs, e.g., a deletion of two residues or insertion of two residues. Substitutions, deletions, insertions or any combination thereof can be

combined to arrive at a sequence. The mutations that are made in the polynucleotide encoding the transcription factor should not place the sequence out of reading frame and should not create complementary regions that could produce secondary mRNA structure. Preferably, the polypeptide encoded by the DNA performs the desired function.

- 5 Conservative substitutions are those in which at least one residue in the amino acid sequence has been removed and a different residue inserted in its place. Such substitutions generally are made in accordance with the Table 2 when it is desired to maintain the activity of the protein. Table 2 shows amino acids which can be substituted for an amino acid in a protein and which are typically regarded as conservative substitutions.

10

Table 2

Residue	Conservative Substitutions
Ala	Ser
Arg	Lys
Asn	Gln; His
Asp	Glu
Gln	Asn
Cys	Ser
Glu	Asp
Gly	Pro
His	Asn; Gln
Ile	Leu, Val
Leu	Ile; Val
Lys	Arg; Gln
Met	Leu; Ile
Phe	Met; Leu; Tyr
Ser	Thr; Gly
Thr	Ser; Val
Trp	Tyr
Tyr	Trp; Phe
Val	Ile; Leu

Substitutions that are less conservative than those in Table 2 can be selected by picking residues that differ more significantly in their effect on maintaining (a) the structure of the polypeptide backbone in the area of the substitution, for example, as a sheet or helical conformation, (b) the charge or hydrophobicity of the molecule at the target site, or (c) the bulk of the side chain. The substitutions which in general are expected to produce the greatest changes in protein properties will be those in which (a) a hydrophilic residue, e.g., seryl or threonyl, is substituted for (or by) a hydrophobic residue, e.g., leucyl, isoleucyl, phenylalanyl, valyl or alanyl; (b) a cysteine or proline is substituted for (or by) any other residue; (c) a residue having an electropositive side chain, e.g., lysyl, arginyl, or histidyl, is substituted for (or by) an electronegative residue, e.g., glutamyl or aspartyl; or (d) a residue having a bulky side chain, e.g., phenylalanine, is substituted for (or by) one not having a side chain, e.g., glycine.

FURTHER MODIFYING SEQUENCES OF THE INVENTION—MUTATION/ FORCED EVOLUTION

In addition to generating silent or conservative substitutions as noted, above, the present invention optionally includes methods of modifying the sequences of the Sequence Listing. In the methods, nucleic acid or protein modification methods are used to alter the given sequences to produce new sequences and/or to chemically or enzymatically modify given sequences to change the properties of the nucleic acids or proteins.

Thus, in one embodiment, given nucleic acid sequences are modified, e.g., according to standard mutagenesis or artificial evolution methods to produce modified sequences. For example, Ausubel, *supra*, provides additional details on mutagenesis methods. Artificial forced evolution methods are described, e.g., by Stemmer (1994) *Nature* 370:389-391, and Stemmer (1994) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 91:10747-10751. Many other mutation and evolution methods are also available and expected to be within the skill of the practitioner.

Similarly, chemical or enzymatic alteration of expressed nucleic acids and polypeptides can be performed by standard methods. For example, sequence can be modified by addition of lipids, sugars, peptides, organic or inorganic compounds, by the inclusion of modified nucleotides or amino acids, or the like. For example, protein modification techniques are illustrated in Ausubel, *supra*. Further details on chemical and enzymatic modifications can be found herein. These modification methods can be used to modify any given sequence, or to modify any sequence produced by the various mutation and artificial evolution modification methods noted herein.

Accordingly, the invention provides for modification of any given nucleic acid by mutation, evolution, chemical or enzymatic modification, or other available methods, as well as

for the products produced by practicing such methods, e.g., using the sequences herein as a starting substrate for the various modification approaches.

For example, optimized coding sequence containing codons preferred by a particular prokaryotic or eukaryotic host can be used e.g., to increase the rate of translation or to produce recombinant RNA transcripts having desirable properties, such as a longer half-life, as compared with transcripts produced using a non-optimized sequence. Translation stop codons can also be modified to reflect host preference. For example, preferred stop codons for *S. cerevisiae* and mammals are TAA and TGA, respectively. The preferred stop codon for monocotyledonous plants is TGA, whereas insects and *E. coli* prefer to use TAA as the stop codon.

The polynucleotide sequences of the present invention can also be engineered in order to alter a coding sequence for a variety of reasons, including but not limited to, alterations which modify the sequence to facilitate cloning, processing and/or expression of the gene product. For example, alterations are optionally introduced using techniques which are well known in the art, e.g., site-directed mutagenesis, to insert new restriction sites, to alter glycosylation patterns, to change codon preference, to introduce splice sites, etc.

Furthermore, a fragment or domain derived from any of the polypeptides of the invention can be combined with domains derived from other transcription factors or synthetic domains to modify the biological activity of a transcription factor. For instance, a DNA binding domain derived from a transcription factor of the invention can be combined with the activation domain of another transcription factor or with a synthetic activation domain. A transcription activation domain assists in initiating transcription from a DNA binding site. Examples include the transcription activation region of VP16 or GAL4 (Moore et al. (1998) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 95: 376-381; and Aoyama et al. (1995) Plant Cell 7:1773-1785), peptides derived from bacterial sequences (Ma and Ptashne (1987) Cell 51; 113-119) and synthetic peptides (Giniger and Ptashne, (1987) Nature 330:670-672).

EXPRESSION AND MODIFICATION OF POLYPEPTIDES

Typically, polynucleotide sequences of the invention are incorporated into recombinant DNA (or RNA) molecules that direct expression of polypeptides of the invention in appropriate host cells, transgenic plants, in vitro translation systems, or the like. Due to the inherent degeneracy of the genetic code, nucleic acid sequences which encode substantially the same or a functionally equivalent amino acid sequence can be substituted for any listed sequence to provide for cloning and expressing the relevant homologue.

Vectors, Promoters and Expression Systems

The present invention includes recombinant constructs comprising one or more of the nucleic acid sequences herein. The constructs typically comprise a vector, such as a plasmid, a cosmid, a phage, a virus (e.g., a plant virus), a bacterial artificial chromosome (BAC), a yeast
5 artificial chromosome (YAC), or the like, into which a nucleic acid sequence of the invention has been inserted, in a forward or reverse orientation. In a preferred aspect of this embodiment, the construct further comprises regulatory sequences, including, for example, a promoter, operably linked to the sequence. Large numbers of suitable vectors and promoters are known to those of skill in the art, and are commercially available.

10 General texts which describe molecular biological techniques useful herein, including the use and production of vectors, promoters and many other relevant topics, include Berger, Sambrook and Ausubel, *supra*. Any of the identified sequences can be incorporated into a cassette or vector, e.g., for expression in plants. A number of expression vectors suitable for stable transformation of plant cells or for the establishment of transgenic plants have been described
15 including those described in Weissbach and Weissbach, (1989) Methods for Plant Molecular Biology, Academic Press, and Gelvin et al., (1990) Plant Molecular Biology Manual, Kluwer Academic Publishers. Specific examples include those derived from a Ti plasmid of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*, as well as those disclosed by Herrera-Estrella et al. (1983) Nature 303: 209, Bevan (1984) Nucl Acid Res. 12: 8711-8721, Klee (1985) Bio/Technology 3: 637-642,
20 for dicotyledonous plants.

Alternatively, non-Ti vectors can be used to transfer the DNA into monocotyledonous plants and cells by using free DNA delivery techniques. Such methods can involve, for example, the use of liposomes, electroporation, microprojectile bombardment, silicon carbide whiskers, and viruses. By using these methods transgenic plants such as wheat, rice (Christou (1991)
25 Bio/Technology 9: 957-962) and corn (Gordon-Kamm (1990) Plant Cell 2: 603-618) can be produced. An immature embryo can also be a good target tissue for monocots for direct DNA delivery techniques by using the particle gun (Weeks et al. (1993) Plant Physiol 102: 1077-1084; Vasil (1993) Bio/Technology 10: 667-674; Wan and Lemeaux (1994) Plant Physiol 104: 37-48, and for *Agrobacterium*-mediated DNA transfer (Ishida et al. (1996) Nature Biotech 14: 745-750).

30 Typically, plant transformation vectors include one or more cloned plant coding sequence (genomic or cDNA) under the transcriptional control of 5' and 3' regulatory sequences and a dominant selectable marker. Such plant transformation vectors typically also contain a promoter (e.g., a regulatory region controlling inducible or constitutive, environmentally-or developmentally-regulated, or cell- or tissue-specific expression), a transcription initiation start

site, an RNA processing signal (such as intron splice sites), a transcription termination site, and/or a polyadenylation signal.

Examples of constitutive plant promoters which can be useful for expressing the TF sequence include: the cauliflower mosaic virus (CaMV) 35S promoter, which confers
5 constitutive, high-level expression in most plant tissues (*see, e.g.,* Odel et al. (1985) Nature 313:810); the nopaline synthase promoter (An et al. (1988) Plant Physiol 88:547); and the octopine synthase promoter (Fromm et al. (1989) Plant Cell 1: 977).

A variety of plant gene promoters that regulate gene expression in response to environmental, hormonal, chemical, developmental signals, and in a tissue-active manner can be
10 used for expression of a TF sequence in plants. Choice of a promoter is based largely on the phenotype of interest and is determined by such factors as tissue (e.g., seed, fruit, root, pollen, vascular tissue, flower, carpel, etc.), inducibility (e.g., in response to wounding, heat, cold, drought, light, pathogens, etc.), timing, developmental stage, and the like. Numerous known promoters have been characterized and can favorably be employed to promote expression of a
15 polynucleotide of the invention in a transgenic plant or cell of interest. For example, tissue specific promoters include: seed-specific promoters (such as the napin, phaseolin or DC3 promoter described in US Pat. No. 5,773,697), fruit-specific promoters that are active during fruit ripening (such as the dru 1 promoter (US Pat. No. 5,783,393), or the 2A11 promoter (US Pat. No. 4,943,674) and the tomato polygalacturonase promoter (Bird et al. (1988) Plant Mol Biol 11:651),
20 root-specific promoters, such as those disclosed in US Patent Nos. 5,618,988, 5,837,848 and 5,905,186, pollen-active promoters such as PTA29, PTA26 and PTA13 (US Pat. No. 5,792,929), promoters active in vascular tissue (Ringli and Keller (1998) Plant Mol Biol 37:977-988), flower-specific (Kaiser et al. (1995) Plant Mol Biol 28:231-243), pollen (Baerson et al. (1994) Plant Mol Biol 26:1947-1959), carpels (Ohl et al. (1990) Plant Cell 2:837-848), pollen and ovules (Baerson
25 et al. (1993) Plant Mol Biol 22:255-267), auxin-inducible promoters (such as that described in van der Kop et al. (1999) Plant Mol Biol 39:979-990 or Baumann et al. (1999) Plant Cell 11:323-334), cytokinin-inducible promoter (Guevara-Garcia (1998) Plant Mol Biol 38:743-753), promoters responsive to gibberellin (Shi et al. (1998) Plant Mol Biol 38:1053-1060, Willmott et al. (1998) 38:817-825) and the like. Additional promoters are those that elicit expression in
30 response to heat (Ainley et al. (1993) Plant Mol Biol 22: 13-23), light (e.g., the pea rbcS-3A promoter, Kuhlemeier et al. (1989) Plant Cell 1:471, and the maize rbcS promoter, Schaffner and Sheen (1991) Plant Cell 3: 997); wounding (e.g., *wun1*, Siebertz et al. (1989) Plant Cell 1: 961); pathogens (such as the PR-1 promoter described in Buchel et al. (1999) Plant Mol. Biol. 40:387-396, and the PDF1.2 promoter described in Manners et al. (1998) Plant Mol. Biol. 38:1071-80),

and chemicals such as methyl jasmonate or salicylic acid (Gatz et al. (1997) Plant Mol Biol 48: 89-108). In addition, the timing of the expression can be controlled by using promoters such as those acting at senescence (An and Amazon (1995) Science 270: 1986-1988); or late seed development (Odell et al. (1994) Plant Physiol 106:447-458).

5 Plant expression vectors can also include RNA processing signals that can be positioned within, upstream or downstream of the coding sequence. In addition, the expression vectors can include additional regulatory sequences from the 3'-untranslated region of plant genes, e.g., a 3' terminator region to increase mRNA stability of the mRNA, such as the PI-II terminator region of potato or the octopine or nopaline synthase 3' terminator regions.

10 Additional Expression Elements

Specific initiation signals can aid in efficient translation of coding sequences. These signals can include, e.g., the ATG initiation codon and adjacent sequences. In cases where a coding sequence, its initiation codon and upstream sequences are inserted into the appropriate expression vector, no additional translational control signals may be needed. However, in cases
15 where only coding sequence (e.g., a mature protein coding sequence), or a portion thereof, is inserted, exogenous transcriptional control signals including the ATG initiation codon can be separately provided. The initiation codon is provided in the correct reading frame to facilitate transcription. Exogenous transcriptional elements and initiation codons can be of various origins, both natural and synthetic. The efficiency of expression can be enhanced by the inclusion of
20 enhancers appropriate to the cell system in use.

Expression Hosts

The present invention also relates to host cells which are transduced with vectors of the invention, and the production of polypeptides of the invention (including fragments thereof) by recombinant techniques. Host cells are genetically engineered (i.e, nucleic acids are introduced,
25 e.g., transduced, transformed or transfected) with the vectors of this invention, which may be, for example, a cloning vector or an expression vector comprising the relevant nucleic acids herein. The vector is optionally a plasmid, a viral particle, a phage, a naked nucleic acids, *etc.* The engineered host cells can be cultured in conventional nutrient media modified as appropriate for activating promoters, selecting transformants, or amplifying the relevant gene. The culture
30 conditions, such as temperature, pH and the like, are those previously used with the host cell selected for expression, and will be apparent to those skilled in the art and in the references cited herein, including, Sambrook and Ausubel.

The host cell can be a eukaryotic cell, such as a yeast cell, or a plant cell, or the host cell can be a prokaryotic cell, such as a bacterial cell. Plant protoplasts are also suitable for some

applications. For example, the DNA fragments are introduced into plant tissues, cultured plant cells or plant protoplasts by standard methods including electroporation (Fromm et al., (1985) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 82, 5824, infection by viral vectors such as cauliflower mosaic virus (CaMV) (Hohn et al., (1982) Molecular Biology of Plant Tumors, (Academic Press, New York) pp. 549-560; US 4,407,956), high velocity ballistic penetration by small particles with the nucleic acid either within the matrix of small beads or particles, or on the surface (Klein et al., (1987) Nature 327, 70-73), use of pollen as vector (WO 85/01856), or use of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* or *A. rhizogenes* carrying a T-DNA plasmid in which DNA fragments are cloned. The T-DNA plasmid is transmitted to plant cells upon infection by *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*, and a portion is stably integrated into the plant genome (Horsch et al. (1984) Science 233:496-498; Fraley et al. (1983) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 80, 4803).

The cell can include a nucleic acid of the invention which encodes a polypeptide, wherein the cells expresses a polypeptide of the invention. The cell can also include vector sequences, or the like.. Furthermore, cells and transgenic plants which include any polypeptide or nucleic acid above or throughout this specification, e.g., produced by transduction of a vector of the invention, are an additional feature of the invention.

For long-term, high-yield production of recombinant proteins, stable expression can be used. Host cells transformed with a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide of the invention are optionally cultured under conditions suitable for the expression and recovery of the encoded protein from cell culture. The protein or fragment thereof produced by a recombinant cell may be secreted, membrane-bound, or contained intracellularly, depending on the sequence and/or the vector used. As will be understood by those of skill in the art, expression vectors containing polynucleotides encoding mature proteins of the invention can be designed with signal sequences which direct secretion of the mature polypeptides through a prokaryotic or eukaryotic cell membrane.

Modified Amino Acids

Polypeptides of the invention may contain one or more modified amino acids. The presence of modified amino acids may be advantageous in, for example, increasing polypeptide half-life, reducing polypeptide antigenicity or toxicity, increasing polypeptide storage stability, or the like. Amino acid(s) are modified, for example, co-translationally or post-translationally during recombinant production or modified by synthetic or chemical means.

Non-limiting examples of a modified amino acid include incorporation or other use of acetylated amino acids, glycosylated amino acids, sulfated amino acids, prenylated (e.g., farnesylated, geranylgeranylated) amino acids, PEG modified (e.g., "PEGylated") amino acids,

biotinylated amino acids, carboxylated amino acids, phosphorylated amino acids, etc. References adequate to guide one of skill in the modification of amino acids are replete throughout the literature.

IDENTIFICATION OF ADDITIONAL FACTORS

5 A transcription factor provided by the present invention can also be used to identify additional endogenous or exogenous molecules that can affect a phenotype or trait of interest. On the one hand, such molecules include organic (small or large molecules) and/or inorganic compounds that affect expression of (i.e., regulate) a particular transcription factor. Alternatively, such molecules include endogenous molecules that are acted upon either at a
10 transcriptional level by a transcription factor of the invention to modify a phenotype as desired. For example, the transcription factors can be employed to identify one or more downstream gene with which is subject to a regulatory effect of the transcription factor. In one approach, a transcription factor or transcription factor homologue of the invention is expressed in a host cell, e.g, a transgenic plant cell, tissue or explant, and expression products, either RNA or protein, of
15 likely or random targets are monitored, e.g., by hybridization to a microarray of nucleic acid probes corresponding to genes expressed in a tissue or cell type of interest, by two-dimensional gel electrophoresis of protein products, or by any other method known in the art for assessing expression of gene products at the level of RNA or protein. Alternatively, a transcription factor of the invention can be used to identify promoter sequences (i.e., binding sites) involved in the
20 regulation of a downstream target. After identifying a promoter sequence, interactions between the transcription factor and the promoter sequence can be modified by changing specific nucleotides in the promoter sequence or specific amino acids in the transcription factor that interact with the promoter sequence to alter a plant trait. Typically, transcription factor DNA binding sites are identified by gel shift assays. After identifying the promoter regions, the
25 promoter region sequences can be employed in double-stranded DNA arrays to identify molecules that affect the interactions of the transcription factors with their promoters (Bulyk et al. (1999) Nature Biotechnology 17:573-577).

The identified transcription factors are also useful to identify proteins that modify the activity of the transcription factor. Such modification can occur by covalent modification, such
30 as by phosphorylation, or by protein-protein (homo or-heteropolymer) interactions. Any method suitable for detecting protein-protein interactions can be employed. Among the methods that can be employed are co-immunoprecipitation, cross-linking and co-purification through gradients or chromatographic columns, and the two-hybrid yeast system.

The two-hybrid system detects protein interactions in vivo and is described in Chien, et al., (1991), Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 88, 9578-9582 and is commercially available from Clontech (Palo Alto, Calif.). In such a system, plasmids are constructed that encode two hybrid proteins: one consists of the DNA-binding domain of a transcription activator protein fused to the TF polypeptide and the other consists of the transcription activator protein's activation domain fused to an unknown protein that is encoded by a cDNA that has been recombined into the plasmid as part of a cDNA library. The DNA-binding domain fusion plasmid and the cDNA library are transformed into a strain of the yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* that contains a reporter gene (e.g., lacZ) whose regulatory region contains the transcription activator's binding site. Either hybrid protein alone cannot activate transcription of the reporter gene. Interaction of the two hybrid proteins reconstitutes the functional activator protein and results in expression of the reporter gene, which is detected by an assay for the reporter gene product. Then, the library plasmids responsible for reporter gene expression are isolated and sequenced to identify the proteins encoded by the library plasmids. After identifying proteins that interact with the transcription factors, assays for compounds that interfere with the TF protein-protein interactions can be performed.

IDENTIFICATION OF MODULATORS

In addition to the intracellular molecules described above, extracellular molecules that alter activity or expression of a transcription factor, either directly or indirectly, can be identified. For example, the methods can entail first placing a candidate molecule in contact with a plant or plant cell. The molecule can be introduced by topical administration, such as spraying or soaking of a plant, and then the molecule's effect on the expression or activity of the TF polypeptide or the expression of the polynucleotide monitored. Changes in the expression of the TF polypeptide can be monitored by use of polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies, gel electrophoresis or the like. Changes in the expression of the corresponding polynucleotide sequence can be detected by use of microarrays, Northern, quantitative PCR, or any other technique for monitoring changes in mRNA expression. These techniques are exemplified in Ausubel et al. (eds) Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, John Wiley & Sons (1998). Such changes in the expression levels can be correlated with modified plant traits and thus identified molecules can be useful for soaking or spraying on fruit, vegetable and grain crops to modify traits in plants.

Essentially any available composition can be tested for modulatory activity of expression or activity of any nucleic acid or polypeptide herein. Thus, available libraries of compounds such as chemicals, polypeptides, nucleic acids and the like can be tested for modulatory activity.

Often, potential modulator compounds can be dissolved in aqueous or organic (e.g., DMSO-based) solutions for easy delivery to the cell or plant of interest in which the activity of the modulator is to be tested. Optionally, the assays are designed to screen large modulator composition libraries by automating the assay steps and providing compounds from any convenient source to assays, which are typically run in parallel (e.g., in microtiter formats on microtiter plates in robotic assays).

In one embodiment, high throughput screening methods involve providing a combinatorial library containing a large number of potential compounds (potential modulator compounds). Such "combinatorial chemical libraries" are then screened in one or more assays, as described herein, to identify those library members (particular chemical species or subclasses) that display a desired characteristic activity. The compounds thus identified can serve as target compounds.

A combinatorial chemical library can be, e.g., a collection of diverse chemical compounds generated by chemical synthesis or biological synthesis. For example, a combinatorial chemical library such as a polypeptide library is formed by combining a set of chemical building blocks (e.g., in one example, amino acids) in every possible way for a given compound length (i.e., the number of amino acids in a polypeptide compound of a set length). Exemplary libraries include peptide libraries, nucleic acid libraries, antibody libraries (see, e.g., Vaughn et al. (1996) Nature Biotechnology, 14(3):309-314 and PCT/US96/10287), carbohydrate libraries (see, e.g., Liang et al. Science (1996) 274:1520-1522 and U.S. Patent 5,593,853), peptide nucleic acid libraries (see, e.g., U.S. Patent 5,539,083), and small organic molecule libraries (see, e.g., benzodiazepines, Baum C&EN Jan 18, page 33 (1993); isoprenoids, U.S. Patent 5,569,588; thiazolidinones and metathiazanones, U.S. Patent 5,549,974; pyrrolidines, U.S. Patents 5,525,735 and 5,519,134; morpholino compounds, U.S. Patent 5,506,337) and the like.

Preparation and screening of combinatorial or other libraries is well known to those of skill in the art. Such combinatorial chemical libraries include, but are not limited to, peptide libraries (see, e.g., U.S. Patent 5,010,175, Furka, Int. J. Pept. Prot. Res. 37:487-493 (1991) and Houghton et al. Nature 354:84-88 (1991)). Other chemistries for generating chemical diversity libraries can also be used.

In addition, as noted, compound screening equipment for high-throughput screening is generally available, e.g., using any of a number of well known robotic systems that have also been developed for solution phase chemistries useful in assay systems. These systems include automated workstations including an automated synthesis apparatus and robotic systems utilizing robotic arms. Any of the above devices are suitable for use with the present invention, e.g., for

high-throughput screening of potential modulators. The nature and implementation of modifications to these devices (if any) so that they can operate as discussed herein will be apparent to persons skilled in the relevant art.

Indeed, entire high throughput screening systems are commercially available. These systems typically automate entire procedures including all sample and reagent pipetting, liquid dispensing, timed incubations, and final readings of the microplate in detector(s) appropriate for the assay. These configurable systems provide high throughput and rapid start up as well as a high degree of flexibility and customization. Similarly, microfluidic implementations of screening are also commercially available.

The manufacturers of such systems provide detailed protocols the various high throughput. Thus, for example, Zymark Corp. provides technical bulletins describing screening systems for detecting the modulation of gene transcription, ligand binding, and the like. The integrated systems herein, in addition to providing for sequence alignment and, optionally, synthesis of relevant nucleic acids, can include such screening apparatus to identify modulators that have an effect on one or more polynucleotides or polypeptides according to the present invention.

In some assays it is desirable to have positive controls to ensure that the components of the assays are working properly. At least two types of positive controls are appropriate. That is, known transcriptional activators or inhibitors can be incubated with cells/plants/ etc. in one sample of the assay, and the resulting increase/decrease in transcription can be detected by measuring the resulting increase in RNA/ protein expression, etc., according to the methods herein. It will be appreciated that modulators can also be combined with transcriptional activators or inhibitors to find modulators which inhibit transcriptional activation or transcriptional repression. Either expression of the nucleic acids and proteins herein or any additional nucleic acids or proteins activated by the nucleic acids or proteins herein, or both, can be monitored.

In an embodiment, the invention provides a method for identifying compositions that modulate the activity or expression of a polynucleotide or polypeptide of the invention. For example, a test compound, whether a small or large molecule, is placed in contact with a cell, plant (or plant tissue or explant), or composition comprising the polynucleotide or polypeptide of interest and a resulting effect on the cell, plant, (or tissue or explant) or composition is evaluated by monitoring, either directly or indirectly, one or more of: expression level of the polynucleotide or polypeptide, activity (or modulation of the activity) of the polynucleotide or polypeptide. In some cases, an alteration in a plant phenotype can be detected following contact of a plant (or

plant cell, or tissue or explant) with the putative modulator, e.g., by modulation of expression or activity of a polynucleotide or polypeptide of the invention.

SUBSEQUENCES

5 Also contemplated are uses of polynucleotides, also referred to herein as oligonucleotides, typically having at least 12 bases, preferably at least 15, more preferably at least 20, 30, or 50 bases, which hybridize under at least highly stringent (or ultra-high stringent or ultra-ultra- high stringent conditions) conditions to a polynucleotide sequence described above. The polynucleotides may be used as probes, primers, sense and antisense agents, and the like,
10 according to methods as noted *supra*.

Subsequences of the polynucleotides of the invention, including polynucleotide fragments and oligonucleotides are useful as nucleic acid probes and primers. An oligonucleotide suitable for use as a probe or primer is at least about 15 nucleotides in length, more often at least about 18 nucleotides, often at least about 21 nucleotides, frequently at least about 30 nucleotides,
15 or about 40 nucleotides, or more in length. A nucleic acid probe is useful in hybridization protocols, e.g., to identify additional polypeptide homologues of the invention, including protocols for microarray experiments. Primers can be annealed to a complementary target DNA strand by nucleic acid hybridization to form a hybrid between the primer and the target DNA strand, and then extended along the target DNA strand by a DNA polymerase enzyme. Primer
20 pairs can be used for amplification of a nucleic acid sequence, e.g., by the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) or other nucleic-acid amplification methods. See Sambrook and Ausubel, *supra*.

In addition, the invention includes an isolated or recombinant polypeptide including a subsequence of at least about 15 contiguous amino acids encoded by the recombinant or isolated polynucleotides of the invention. For example, such polypeptides, or domains or fragments
25 thereof, can be used as immunogens, e.g., to produce antibodies specific for the polypeptide sequence, or as probes for detecting a sequence of interest. A subsequence can range in size from about 15 amino acids in length up to and including the full length of the polypeptide.

PRODUCTION OF TRANSGENIC PLANTS

Modification of Traits

30 The polynucleotides of the invention are favorably employed to produce transgenic plants with various traits, or characteristics, that have been modified in a desirable manner, e.g., to improve the seed characteristics of a plant. For example, alteration of expression levels or patterns (e.g., spatial or temporal expression patterns) of one or more of the transcription factors

(or transcription factor homologues) of the invention, as compared with the levels of the same protein found in a wild type plant, can be used to modify a plant's traits. An illustrative example of trait modification, improved biochemical characteristics, by altering expression levels of a particular transcription factor is described further in the Examples and the Sequence Listing.

5 Antisense and Cosuppression Approaches

In addition to expression of the nucleic acids of the invention as gene replacement or plant phenotype modification nucleic acids, the nucleic acids are also useful for sense and anti-sense suppression of expression, e.g., to down-regulate expression of a nucleic acid of the invention, e.g., as a further mechanism for modulating plant phenotype. That is, the nucleic acids
10 of the invention, or subsequences or anti-sense sequences thereof, can be used to block expression of naturally occurring homologous nucleic acids. A variety of sense and anti-sense technologies are known in the art, e.g., as set forth in Lichtenstein and Nellen (1997) Antisense Technology: A Practical Approach IRL Press at Oxford University, Oxford, England. In general, sense or anti-sense sequences are introduced into a cell, where they are optionally amplified, e.g., by
15 transcription. Such sequences include both simple oligonucleotide sequences and catalytic sequences such as ribozymes.

For example, a reduction or elimination of expression (i.e., a "knock-out") of a transcription factor or transcription factor homologue polypeptide in a transgenic plant, e.g., to modify a plant trait, can be obtained by introducing an antisense construct corresponding to the
20 polypeptide of interest as a cDNA. For antisense suppression, the transcription factor or homologue cDNA is arranged in reverse orientation (with respect to the coding sequence) relative to the promoter sequence in the expression vector. The introduced sequence need not be the full length cDNA or gene, and need not be identical to the cDNA or gene found in the plant type to be transformed. Typically, the antisense sequence need only be capable of hybridizing to the target
25 gene or RNA of interest. Thus, where the introduced sequence is of shorter length, a higher degree of homology to the endogenous transcription factor sequence will be needed for effective antisense suppression. While antisense sequences of various lengths can be utilized, preferably, the introduced antisense sequence in the vector will be at least 30 nucleotides in length, and improved antisense suppression will typically be observed as the length of the antisense sequence
30 increases. Preferably, the length of the antisense sequence in the vector will be greater than 100 nucleotides. Transcription of an antisense construct as described results in the production of RNA molecules that are the reverse complement of mRNA molecules transcribed from the endogenous transcription factor gene in the plant cell.

Suppression of endogenous transcription factor gene expression can also be achieved using a ribozyme. Ribozymes are RNA molecules that possess highly specific endoribonuclease activity. The production and use of ribozymes are disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,987,071 and U.S. Patent No. 5,543,508. Synthetic ribozyme sequences including antisense RNAs can be used to confer RNA cleaving activity on the antisense RNA, such that endogenous mRNA molecules that hybridize to the antisense RNA are cleaved, which in turn leads to an enhanced antisense inhibition of endogenous gene expression.

Vectors in which RNA encoded by a transcription factor or transcription factor homologue cDNA is over-expressed can also be used to obtain co-suppression of a corresponding endogenous gene, e.g., in the manner described in U.S. Patent No. 5,231,020 to Jorgensen. Such co-suppression (also termed sense suppression) does not require that the entire transcription factor cDNA be introduced into the plant cells, nor does it require that the introduced sequence be exactly identical to the endogenous transcription factor gene of interest. However, as with antisense suppression, the suppressive efficiency will be enhanced as specificity of hybridization is increased, e.g., as the introduced sequence is lengthened, and/or as the sequence similarity between the introduced sequence and the endogenous transcription factor gene is increased.

Vectors expressing an untranslatable form of the transcription factor mRNA, e.g., sequences comprising one or more stop codon, or nonsense mutation) can also be used to suppress expression of an endogenous transcription factor, thereby reducing or eliminating its activity and modifying one or more traits. Methods for producing such constructs are described in U.S. Patent No. 5,583,021. Preferably, such constructs are made by introducing a premature stop codon into the transcription factor gene. Alternatively, a plant trait can be modified by gene silencing using double-strand RNA (Sharp (1999) Genes and Development 13: 139-141).

Another method for abolishing the expression of a gene is by insertion mutagenesis using the T-DNA of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*. After generating the insertion mutants, the mutants can be screened to identify those containing the insertion in a transcription factor or transcription factor homologue gene. Plants containing a single transgene insertion event at the desired gene can be crossed to generate homozygous plants for the mutation (Koncz et al. (1992) Methods in Arabidopsis Research, World Scientific).

Alternatively, a plant phenotype can be altered by eliminating an endogenous gene, such as a transcription factor or transcription factor homologue, e.g., by homologous recombination (Kempin et al. (1997) Nature 389:802).

A plant trait can also be modified by using the cre-lox system (for example, as described in US Pat. No. 5,658,772). A plant genome can be modified to include first and second lox sites

that are then contacted with a Cre recombinase. If the lox sites are in the same orientation, the intervening DNA sequence between the two sites is excised. If the lox sites are in the opposite orientation, the intervening sequence is inverted.

5 The polynucleotides and polypeptides of this invention can also be expressed in a plant in the absence of an expression cassette by manipulating the activity or expression level of the endogenous gene by other means. For example, by ectopically expressing a gene by T-DNA activation tagging (Ichikawa et al. (1997) Nature 390 698-701; Kakimoto et al. (1996) Science 274: 982-985). This method entails transforming a plant with a gene tag containing multiple transcriptional enhancers and once the tag has inserted into the genome, expression of a flanking
10 gene coding sequence becomes deregulated. In another example, the transcriptional machinery in a plant can be modified so as to increase transcription levels of a polynucleotide of the invention (See, e.g., PCT Publications WO 96/06166 and WO 98/53057 which describe the modification of the DNA binding specificity of zinc finger proteins by changing particular amino acids in the DNA binding motif).

15 The transgenic plant can also include the machinery necessary for expressing or altering the activity of a polypeptide encoded by an endogenous gene, for example by altering the phosphorylation state of the polypeptide to maintain it in an activated state.

Transgenic plants (or plant cells, or plant explants, or plant tissues) incorporating the polynucleotides of the invention and/or expressing the polypeptides of the invention can be
20 produced by a variety of well established techniques as described above. Following construction of a vector, most typically an expression cassette, including a polynucleotide, e.g., encoding a transcription factor or transcription factor homologue, of the invention, standard techniques can be used to introduce the polynucleotide into a plant, a plant cell, a plant explant or a plant tissue of interest. Optionally, the plant cell, explant or tissue can be regenerated to produce a transgenic
25 plant.

The plant can be any higher plant, including gymnosperms, monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous plants. Suitable protocols are available for *Leguminosae* (alfalfa, soybean, clover, etc.), *Umbelliferae* (carrot, celery, parsnip), *Cruciferae* (cabbage, radish, rapeseed, broccoli, etc.), *Curcubitaceae* (melons and cucumber), *Gramineae* (wheat, corn, rice, barley, millet, etc.),
30 *Solanaceae* (potato, tomato, tobacco, peppers, etc.), and various other crops. See protocols described in Ammirato et al. (1984) Handbook of Plant Cell Culture –Crop Species. Macmillan Publ. Co. Shimamoto et al. (1989) Nature 338:274-276; Fromm et al. (1990) Bio/Technology 8:833-839; and Vasil et al. (1990) Bio/Technology 8:429-434.

Transformation and regeneration of both monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous plant cells is now routine, and the selection of the most appropriate transformation technique will be determined by the practitioner. The choice of method will vary with the type of plant to be transformed; those skilled in the art will recognize the suitability of particular methods for given plant types. Suitable methods can include, but are not limited to: electroporation of plant protoplasts; liposome-mediated transformation; polyethylene glycol (PEG) mediated transformation; transformation using viruses; micro-injection of plant cells; micro-projectile bombardment of plant cells; vacuum infiltration; and *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* mediated transformation. Transformation means introducing a nucleotide sequence in a plant in a manner to cause stable or transient expression of the sequence.

Successful examples of the modification of plant characteristics by transformation with cloned sequences which serve to illustrate the current knowledge in this field of technology, and which are herein incorporated by reference, include: U.S. Patent Nos. 5,571,706; 5,677,175; 5,510,471; 5,750,386; 5,597,945; 5,589,615; 5,750,871; 5,268,526; 5,780,708; 5,538,880; 5,773,269; 5,736,369 and 5,610,042.

Following transformation, plants are preferably selected using a dominant selectable marker incorporated into the transformation vector. Typically, such a marker will confer antibiotic or herbicide resistance on the transformed plants, and selection of transformants can be accomplished by exposing the plants to appropriate concentrations of the antibiotic or herbicide.

After transformed plants are selected and grown to maturity, those plants showing a modified trait are identified. The modified trait can be any of those traits described above. Additionally, to confirm that the modified trait is due to changes in expression levels or activity of the polypeptide or polynucleotide of the invention can be determined by analyzing mRNA expression using Northern blots, RT-PCR or microarrays, or protein expression using immunoblots or Western blots or gel shift assays.

INTEGRATED SYSTEMS—SEQUENCE IDENTITY

Additionally, the present invention may be an integrated system, computer or computer readable medium that comprises an instruction set for determining the identity of one or more sequences in a database. In addition, the instruction set can be used to generate or identify sequences that meet any specified criteria. Furthermore, the instruction set may be used to associate or link certain functional benefits, such improved biochemical characteristics, with one or more identified sequence.

For example, the instruction set can include, e.g., a sequence comparison or other alignment program, e.g., an available program such as, for example, the Wisconsin Package Version 10.0, such as BLAST, FASTA, PILEUP, FINDPATTERNS or the like (GCG, Madison, WI). Public sequence databases such as GenBank, EMBL, Swiss-Prot and PIR or private
5 sequence databases such as PhytoSeq (Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) can be searched.

Alignment of sequences for comparison can be conducted by the local homology algorithm of Smith and Waterman (1981) Adv. Appl. Math. 2:482, by the homology alignment algorithm of Needleman and Wunsch (1970) J. Mol. Biol. 48:443, by the search for similarity method of Pearson and Lipman (1988) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 85: 2444, by computerized
10 implementations of these algorithms. After alignment, sequence comparisons between two (or more) polynucleotides or polypeptides are typically performed by comparing sequences of the two sequences over a comparison window to identify and compare local regions of sequence similarity. The comparison window can be a segment of at least about 20 contiguous positions, usually about 50 to about 200, more usually about 100 to about 150 contiguous positions. A
15 description of the method is provided in Ausubel et al., *supra*.

A variety of methods of determining sequence relationships can be used, including manual alignment and computer assisted sequence alignment and analysis. This later approach is a preferred approach in the present invention, due to the increased throughput afforded by computer assisted methods. As noted above, a variety of computer programs for performing
20 sequence alignment are available, or can be produced by one of skill.

One example algorithm that is suitable for determining percent sequence identity and sequence similarity is the BLAST algorithm, which is described in Altschul et al. J. Mol. Biol. 215:403-410 (1990). Software for performing BLAST analyses is publicly available, e.g., through the National Center for Biotechnology Information (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>). This
25 algorithm involves first identifying high scoring sequence pairs (HSPs) by identifying short words of length W in the query sequence, which either match or satisfy some positive-valued threshold score T when aligned with a word of the same length in a database sequence. T is referred to as the neighborhood word score threshold (Altschul et al., *supra*). These initial neighborhood word hits act as seeds for initiating searches to find longer HSPs containing them.
30 The word hits are then extended in both directions along each sequence for as far as the cumulative alignment score can be increased. Cumulative scores are calculated using, for nucleotide sequences, the parameters M (reward score for a pair of matching residues; always > 0) and N (penalty score for mismatching residues; always < 0). For amino acid sequences, a scoring matrix is used to calculate the cumulative score. Extension of the word hits in each

direction are halted when: the cumulative alignment score falls off by the quantity X from its maximum achieved value; the cumulative score goes to zero or below, due to the accumulation of one or more negative-scoring residue alignments; or the end of either sequence is reached. The BLAST algorithm parameters W, T, and X determine the sensitivity and speed of the alignment.

5 The BLASTN program (for nucleotide sequences) uses as defaults a wordlength (W) of 11, an expectation (E) of 10, a cutoff of 100, M=5, N=-4, and a comparison of both strands. For amino acid sequences, the BLASTP program uses as defaults a wordlength (W) of 3, an expectation (E) of 10, and the BLOSUM62 scoring matrix (*see* Henikoff & Henikoff (1989) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 89:10915).

10 In addition to calculating percent sequence identity, the BLAST algorithm also performs a statistical analysis of the similarity between two sequences (*see*, e.g., Karlin & Altschul (1993) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 90:5873-5787). One measure of similarity provided by the BLAST algorithm is the smallest sum probability (P(N)), which provides an indication of the probability by which a match between two nucleotide or amino acid sequences would occur by chance. For
15 example, a nucleic acid is considered similar to a reference sequence (and, therefore, in this context, homologous) if the smallest sum probability in a comparison of the test nucleic acid to the reference nucleic acid is less than about 0.1, or less than about 0.01, and or even less than about 0.001. An additional example of a useful sequence alignment algorithm is PILEUP. PILEUP creates a multiple sequence alignment from a group of related sequences using
20 progressive, pairwise alignments. The program can align, e.g., up to 300 sequences of a maximum length of 5,000 letters.

The integrated system, or computer typically includes a user input interface allowing a user to selectively view one or more sequence records corresponding to the one or more character strings, as well as an instruction set which aligns the one or more character strings with each other
25 or with an additional character string to identify one or more region of sequence similarity. The system may include a link of one or more character strings with a particular phenotype or gene function. Typically, the system includes a user readable output element which displays an alignment produced by the alignment instruction set.

The methods of this invention can be implemented in a localized or distributed
30 computing environment. In a distributed environment, the methods may implemented on a single computer comprising multiple processors or on a multiplicity of computers. The computers can be linked, e.g. through a common bus, but more preferably the computer(s) are nodes on a network. The network can be a generalized or a dedicated local or wide-area network and, in certain preferred embodiments, the computers may be components of an intra-net or an internet.

Thus, the invention provides methods for identifying a sequence similar or homologous to one or more polynucleotides as noted herein, or one or more target polypeptides encoded by the polynucleotides, or otherwise noted herein and may include linking or associating a given plant phenotype or gene function with a sequence. In the methods, a sequence database is provided (locally or across an inter or intra net) and a query is made against the sequence database using the relevant sequences herein and associated plant phenotypes or gene functions.

Any sequence herein can be entered into the database, before or after querying the database. This provides for both expansion of the database and, if done before the querying step, for insertion of control sequences into the database. The control sequences can be detected by the query to ensure the general integrity of both the database and the query. As noted, the query can be performed using a web browser based interface. For example, the database can be a centralized public database such as those noted herein, and the querying can be done from a remote terminal or computer across an internet or intranet.

EXAMPLES

The following examples are intended to illustrate but not limit the present invention.

EXAMPLE I. FULL LENGTH GENE IDENTIFICATION AND CLONING

Putative transcription factor sequences (genomic or ESTs) related to known transcription factors were identified in the *Arabidopsis thaliana* GenBank database using the tblastn sequence analysis program using default parameters and a P-value cutoff threshold of -4 or -5 or lower, depending on the length of the query sequence. Putative transcription factor sequence hits were then screened to identify those containing particular sequence strings. If the sequence hits contained such sequence strings, the sequences were confirmed as transcription factors.

Alternatively, *Arabidopsis thaliana* cDNA libraries derived from different tissues or treatments, or genomic libraries were screened to identify novel members of a transcription family using a low stringency hybridization approach. Probes were synthesized using gene specific primers in a standard PCR reaction (annealing temperature 60°C) and labeled with ^{32}P dCTP using the High Prime DNA Labeling Kit (Boehringer Mannheim). Purified radiolabelled probes were added to filters immersed in Church hybridization medium (0.5 M NaPO_4 pH 7.0, 7% SDS, 1 % w/v bovine serum albumin) and hybridized overnight at 60°C with shaking. Filters were washed two times for 45 to 60 minutes with 1xSCC, 1% SDS at 60°C .

To identify additional sequence 5' or 3' of a partial cDNA sequence in a cDNA library, 5' and 3' rapid amplification of cDNA ends (RACE) was performed using the MarathonTM cDNA amplification kit (Clontech, Palo Alto, CA). Generally, the method entailed first isolating

poly(A) mRNA, performing first and second strand cDNA synthesis to generate double stranded cDNA, blunting cDNA ends, followed by ligation of the Marathon™ Adaptor to the cDNA to form a library of adaptor-ligated ds cDNA.

Gene-specific primers were designed to be used along with adaptor specific primers for both 5' and 3' RACE reactions. Nested primers, rather than single primers, were used to increase PCR specificity. Using 5' and 3' RACE reactions, 5' and 3' RACE fragments were obtained, sequenced and cloned. The process can be repeated until 5' and 3' ends of the full-length gene were identified. Then the full-length cDNA was generated by PCR using primers specific to 5' and 3' ends of the gene by end-to-end PCR.

10 EXAMPLE II. CONSTRUCTION OF EXPRESSION VECTORS

The sequence was amplified from a genomic or cDNA library using primers specific to sequences upstream and downstream of the coding region. The expression vector was pMEN20 or pMEN65, which are both derived from pMON316 (Sanders et al, (1987) Nucleic Acids Research 15:1543-58) and contain the CaMV 35S promoter to express transgenes. To clone the sequence into the vector, both pMEN20 and the amplified DNA fragment were digested separately with SalI and NotI restriction enzymes at 37° C for 2 hours. The digestion products were subject to electrophoresis in a 0.8% agarose gel and visualized by ethidium bromide staining. The DNA fragments containing the sequence and the linearized plasmid were excised and purified by using a Qiaquick gel extraction kit (Qiagen, CA). The fragments of interest were ligated at a ratio of 3:1 (vector to insert). Ligation reactions using T4 DNA ligase (New England Biolabs, MA) were carried out at 16° C for 16 hours. The ligated DNAs were transformed into competent cells of the *E. coli* strain DH5alpha by using the heat shock method. The transformations were plated on LB plates containing 50 mg/l kanamycin (Sigma).

Individual colonies were grown overnight in five milliliters of LB broth containing 50 mg/l kanamycin at 37° C. Plasmid DNA was purified by using Qiaquick Mini Prep kits (Qiagen, CA).

EXAMPLE III. TRANSFORMATION OF AGROBACTERIUM WITH THE EXPRESSION VECTOR

After the plasmid vector containing the gene was constructed, the vector was used to transform *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* cells expressing the gene products. The stock of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* cells for transformation were made as described by Nagel et al. (1990) FEMS Microbiol Letts. 67: 325-328. *Agrobacterium* strain ABI was grown in 250 ml LB medium (Sigma) overnight at 28°C with shaking until an absorbance (A_{600}) of 0.5 – 1.0 was

reached. Cells were harvested by centrifugation at 4,000 x g for 15 min at 4° C. Cells were then resuspended in 250 µl chilled buffer (1 mM HEPES, pH adjusted to 7.0 with KOH). Cells were centrifuged again as described above and resuspended in 125 µl chilled buffer. Cells were then centrifuged and resuspended two more times in the same HEPES buffer as described above at a volume of 100 µl and 750 µl, respectively. Resuspended cells were then distributed into 40 µl aliquots, quickly frozen in liquid nitrogen, and stored at -80° C.

Agrobacterium cells were transformed with plasmids prepared as described above following the protocol described by Nagel et al. For each DNA construct to be transformed, 50 – 100 ng DNA (generally resuspended in 10 mM Tris-HCl, 1 mM EDTA, pH 8.0) was mixed with 40 µl of *Agrobacterium* cells. The DNA/cell mixture was then transferred to a chilled cuvette with a 2mm electrode gap and subject to a 2.5 kV charge dissipated at 25 µF and 200 µF using a Gene Pulser II apparatus (Bio-Rad). After electroporation, cells were immediately resuspended in 1.0 ml LB and allowed to recover without antibiotic selection for 2 – 4 hours at 28° C in a shaking incubator. After recovery, cells were plated onto selective medium of LB broth containing 100 µg/ml spectinomycin (Sigma) and incubated for 24-48 hours at 28° C. Single colonies were then picked and inoculated in fresh medium. The presence of the plasmid construct was verified by PCR amplification and sequence analysis.

EXAMPLE IV. TRANSFORMATION OF ARABIDOPSIS PLANTS WITH AGROBACTERIUM TUMEFACIENS WITH EXPRESSION VECTOR

After transformation of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* with plasmid vectors containing the gene, single *Agrobacterium* colonies were identified, propagated, and used to transform *Arabidopsis* plants. Briefly, 500 ml cultures of LB medium containing 50 mg/l kanamycin were inoculated with the colonies and grown at 28° C with shaking for 2 days until an absorbance (A_{600}) of > 2.0 is reached. Cells were then harvested by centrifugation at 4,000 x g for 10 min, and resuspended in infiltration medium (1/2 X Murashige and Skoog salts (Sigma), 1 X Gamborg's B-5 vitamins (Sigma), 5.0% (w/v) sucrose (Sigma), 0.044 µM benzylamino purine (Sigma), 200 µl/L Silwet L-77 (Lehle Seeds) until an absorbance (A_{600}) of 0.8 was reached.

Prior to transformation, *Arabidopsis thaliana* seeds (ecotype Columbia) were sown at a density of ~10 plants per 4" pot onto Pro-Mix BX potting medium (Hummert International) covered with fiberglass mesh (18 mm X 16 mm). Plants were grown under continuous illumination (50-75 µE/m²/sec) at 22-23° C with 65-70% relative humidity. After about 4 weeks, primary inflorescence stems (bolts) are cut off to encourage growth of multiple secondary bolts. After flowering of the mature secondary bolts, plants were prepared for transformation by removal of all siliques and opened flowers.

The pots were then immersed upside down in the mixture of *Agrobacterium* infiltration medium as described above for 30 sec, and placed on their sides to allow draining into a 1' x 2' flat surface covered with plastic wrap. After 24 h, the plastic wrap was removed and pots are turned upright. The immersion procedure was repeated one week later, for a total of two
5 immersions per pot. Seeds were then collected from each transformation pot and analyzed following the protocol described below.

EXAMPLE V. IDENTIFICATION OF ARABIDOPSIS PRIMARY TRANSFORMANTS

Seeds collected from the transformation pots were sterilized essentially as follows. Seeds
10 were dispersed into in a solution containing 0.1% (v/v) Triton X-100 (Sigma) and sterile H₂O and washed by shaking the suspension for 20 min. The wash solution was then drained and replaced with fresh wash solution to wash the seeds for 20 min with shaking. After removal of the second wash solution, a solution containing 0.1% (v/v) Triton X-100 and 70% ethanol (Equistar) was added to the seeds and the suspension was shaken for 5 min. After removal of the
15 ethanol/detergent solution, a solution containing 0.1% (v/v) Triton X-100 and 30% (v/v) bleach (Clorox) was added to the seeds, and the suspension was shaken for 10 min. After removal of the bleach/detergent solution, seeds were then washed five times in sterile distilled H₂O. The seeds were stored in the last wash water at 4° C for 2 days in the dark before being plated onto antibiotic selection medium (1 X Murashige and Skoog salts (pH adjusted to 5.7 with 1M KOH), 1 X
20 Gamborg's B-5 vitamins, 0.9% phytagar (Life Technologies), and 50 mg/l kanamycin). Seeds were germinated under continuous illumination (50-75 $\mu\text{E}/\text{m}^2/\text{sec}$) at 22-23° C. After 7-10 days of growth under these conditions, kanamycin resistant primary transformants (T₁ generation) were visible and obtained. These seedlings were transferred first to fresh selection plates where the seedlings continued to grow for 3-5 more days, and then to soil (Pro-Mix BX potting
25 medium).

Primary transformants were crossed and progeny seeds (T₂) collected; kanamycin resistant seedlings were selected and analyzed. The expression levels of the recombinant polynucleotides in the transformants varies from about a 5% expression level increase to a least a 100% expression level increase. Similar observations are made with respect to polypeptide level
30 expression.

EXAMPLE VI. IDENTIFICATION OF ARABIDOPSIS PLANTS WITH TRANSCRIPTION FACTOR GENE KNOCKOUTS

The screening of insertion mutagenized *Arabidopsis* collections for null mutants in a known target gene was essentially as described in Krysan et al (1999) Plant Cell 11:2283-2290.

5 Briefly, gene-specific primers, nested by 5-250 base pairs to each other, were designed from the 5' and 3' regions of a known target gene. Similarly, nested sets of primers were also created specific to each of the T-DNA or transposon ends (the "right" and "left" borders). All possible combinations of gene specific and T-DNA/transposon primers were used to detect by PCR an insertion event within or close to the target gene. The amplified DNA fragments were then
10 sequenced which allows the precise determination of the T-DNA/transposon insertion point relative to the target gene. Insertion events within the coding or intervening sequence of the genes were deconvoluted from a pool comprising a plurality of insertion events to a single unique mutant plant for functional characterization. The method is described in more detail in Yu and Adam, US Application Serial No. 09/177,733 filed October 23, 1998.

15 EXAMPLE VII. IDENTIFICATION OF MODIFIED BIOCHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS PHENOTYPE IN OVEREXPRESSOR OR GENE KNOCKOUT PLANTS

Experiments were performed to identify those transformants or knockouts that exhibited modified biochemical characteristics. Among the biochemicals that were assayed were insoluble
20 sugars, such as arabinose, fucose, galactose, mannose, rhamnose or xylose or the like; prenyl lipids, such as lutein, beta-carotene, xanthophyll-1, xanthophyll-2, chlorophylls A or B, or alpha-, delta- or gamma-tocopherol or the like; fatty acids, such as 16:0 (palmitic acid), 16:1 (palmitoleic acid), 18:0 (stearic acid), 18:1 (oleic acid), 18:2 (linoleic acid), 20:0, 18:3 (linolenic acid), 20:1 (eicosenoic acid), 20:2, 22:1 (erucic acid) or the like; waxes, such as by altering the levels of C29,
25 C31, or C33 alkanes; sterols, such as brassicasterol, campesterol, stigmasterol, sitosterol or stigmastanol or the like, glucosinolates, protein or oil levels

Fatty acids were measured using two methods depending on whether the tissue was from leaves or seeds. For leaves, lipids were extracted and esterified with hot methanolic H₂SO₄ and partitioned into hexane from methanolic brine. For seed fatty acids, seeds were pulverized and
30 extracted in methanol:heptane:toluene:2,2-dimethoxypropane:H₂SO₄ (39:34:20:5:2) for 90 minutes at 80°C. After cooling to room temperature the upper phase, containing the seed fatty acid esters, was subjected to GC analysis. Fatty acid esters from both seed and leaf tissues were analyzed with a Supelco SP-2330 column.

Glucosinolates were purified from seeds or leaves by first heating the tissue at 95°C for 10 minutes. Preheated ethanol:water (50:50) is and after heating at 95°C for a further 10 minutes, the extraction solvent is applied to a DEAE Sephadex column which had been previously equilibrated with 0.5 M pyridine acetate. Desulfoglucosinolates were eluted with 300 ul water and analyzed by reverse phase HPLC monitoring at 226 nm.

For wax alkanes, samples were extracted using an identical method as fatty acids and extracts were analyzed on a HP 5890 GC coupled with a 5973 MSD. Samples were chromatographed on a J&W DB35 mass spectrometer (J&W Scientific).

To measure prenyl lipids levels, seeds or leaves were pulverized with 1 to 2% pyrogallol as an antioxidant. For seeds, extracted samples were filtered and a portion removed for tocopherol and carotenoid/chlorophyll analysis by HPLC. The remaining material was saponified for sterol determination. For leaves, an aliquot was removed and diluted with methanol and chlorophyll A, chlorophyll B, and total carotenoids measured by spectrophotometry by determining absorbance at 665.2 nm, 652.5 nm, and 470 nm. An aliquot was removed for tocopherol and carotenoid/chlorophyll composition by HPLC using a Waters uBondapak C18 column (4.6 mm x 150 mm). The remaining methanolic solution was saponified with 10% KOH at 80°C for one hour. The samples were cooled and diluted with a mixture of methanol and water. A solution of 2% methylene chloride in hexane was mixed in and the samples were centrifuged. The aqueous methanol phase was again re-extracted 2% methylene chloride in hexane and, after centrifugation, the two upper phases were combined and evaporated. 2% methylene chloride in hexane was added to the tubes and the samples were then extracted with one ml of water. The upper phase was removed, dried, and resuspended in 400 ul of 2% methylene chloride in hexane and analyzed by gas chromatography using a 50 m DB-5ms (0.25 mm ID, 0.25 um phase, J&W Scientific).

Insoluble sugar levels were measured by the method essentially described by Reiter et al., Plant Journal 12:335-345. This method analyzes the neutral sugar composition of cell wall polymers found in *Arabidopsis* leaves. Soluble sugars were separated from sugar polymers by extracting leaves with hot 70% ethanol. The remaining residue containing the insoluble polysaccharides was then acid hydrolyzed with allose added as an internal standard. Sugar monomers generated by the hydrolysis were then reduced to the corresponding alditols by treatment with NaBH₄, then were acetylated to generate the volatile alditol acetates which were then analyzed by GC-FID. Identity of the peaks was determined by comparing the retention times of known sugars converted to the corresponding alditol acetates with the retention times of peaks from wild-type plant extracts. Alditol acetates were analyzed on a Supelco SP-2330 capillary

column (30 m x 250 μ m x 0.2 μ m) using a temperature program beginning at 180° C for 2 minutes followed by an increase to 220° C in 4 minutes. After holding at 220° C for 10 minutes, the oven temperature is increased to 240° C in 2 minutes and held at this temperature for 10 minutes and brought back to room temperature.

- 5 To identify plants with alterations in total seed oil or protein content, 150mg of seeds from T2 progeny plants were subjected to analysis by Near Infrared Reflectance (NIR) using a Foss NirSystems Model 6500 with a spinning cup transport system.

- 10 Table 3 shows the phenotypes observed for particular overexpressor or knockout plants and provides the SEQ ID No., the internal reference code (GID), whether a knockout or overexpressor plant was analyzed and the observed phenotype.

Table 3

SEQ ID No.	GID	Knockout (KO) or overexpressor (OE)	Phenotype observed
1	G214	OE	Increase in leaf fatty acids, for example 100% increase in 18:0 fatty acid. Also up to 100% increase in leaf chlorophyll and 100% increase in leaf carotenoids
3	G231	OE	Up to 5% increase in leaf 18:3 fatty acid
5	G274	OE	Up to 50% increase in leaf arabinose
7	G307	OE	Altered in leaf insoluble sugars, for example up to 44% decrease in mannose.
9	G346	OE	Altered leaf fatty acids, for example 25% increase in 16:3 and altered insoluble sugars, for example up to 25% increase in fucose
11	G598	OE	Altered in insoluble sugars, for example up to 20% decrease in rhamnose and up to 10% increase in galactose
13	G605	OE	Altered in leaf fatty acids, for example up to 20% increase in 16:1 fatty acid.
15	G777	OE	Altered in insoluble sugars, for example up to 60% increase in leaf rhamnose
17	G869	OE	Alteration in leaf fatty acids eg up to 39% decrease in 16:0 fatty acid; up to 43% increase in fucose
19	G1133	OE	Up to 34% decrease in leaf lutein
21	G1266	OE	Alteration in leaf fatty acids, for example up to 50% increase in 18:0 fatty acid. Alterations in leaf insoluble sugars, for example a 45% decrease in rhamnose
23	G1324	OE	Up to 65% decrease in leaf lutein and up to 84% increase in leaf xanthophyll

25	G1337	OE	Alteration in leaf fatty acids, for example up to 28% increase in 18:1 fatty acid
27	G975	OE	Up to 13-fold increase in wax in leaves

For a particular overexpressor that shows a less beneficial biochemical characteristic, it may be more useful to select a plant with a decreased expression of the particular transcription factor. For a particular knockout that shows a less beneficial biochemical characteristic, it may be more useful to select a plant with an increased expression of the particular transcription factor.

EXAMPLE VIII. IDENTIFICATION OF HOMOLOGOUS SEQUENCES

Homologous sequences from *Arabidopsis* and plant species other than *Arabidopsis* were identified using database sequence search tools, such as the Basic Local Alignment Search Tool (BLAST) (Altschul et al. (1990) J. Mol. Biol. 215:403-410; and Altschul et al. (1997) Nucl. Acid Res. 25: 3389-3402). The tblastx sequence analysis programs were employed using the BLOSUM-62 scoring matrix (Henikoff, S. and Henikoff, J. G. (1992) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 89: 10915-10919).

Identified *Arabidopsis* homologous sequences are provided in Figure 2 and included in the Sequence Listing. The percent sequence identity among these sequences is as low as 47% sequence identity. Additionally, the entire NCBI GenBank database was filtered for sequences from all plants except *Arabidopsis thaliana* by selecting all entries in the NCBI GenBank database associated with NCBI taxonomic ID 33090 (Viridiplantae; all plants) and excluding entries associated with taxonomic ID 3701 (*Arabidopsis thaliana*). These sequences were compared to sequences representing genes of SEQ IDs Nos. 1-54 on 9/26/2000 using the Washington University TBLASTX algorithm (version 2.0a19MP). For each gene of SEQ IDs Nos. 1-54, individual comparisons were ordered by probability score (P-value), where the score reflects the probability that a particular alignment occurred by chance. For example, a score of $3.6e-40$ is 3.6×10^{-40} . For up to ten species, the gene with the lowest P-value (and therefore the most likely homolog) is listed in Figure 3.

In addition to P-values, comparisons were also scored by percentage identity. Percentage identity reflects the degree to which two segments of DNA or protein are identical over a particular length. The ranges of percent identity between the non-*Arabidopsis* genes shown in Figure 3 and the *Arabidopsis* genes in the sequence listing are: SEQ ID No. 1: 38%-89%; SEQ ID No. 3: 64%-88%; SEQ ID No. 5: 44%-84%; SEQ ID No. 7: 35%-86%; SEQ ID No. 9: 43%-77%; SEQ ID No. 11: 43%-85%; SEQ ID No. 13: 41%-76%; SEQ ID No. 15: 34%-63%; SEQ ID No. 17: 31%-68%; SEQ ID No. 19: 26%-44%; SEQ ID No. 21: 52%-70%; SEQ ID No. 23: 37%-

93%; SEQ ID No. 25: 37%-58%; SEQ ID No. 27: 48%-92%; SEQ ID No. 29: 42%-88%; SEQ ID No. 31: 47%-90%; SEQ ID No. 33: 45%-69%; SEQ ID No. 35: 42%-94%; SEQ ID No. 37: 38%-85%; SEQ ID No. 39: 49%-93%; SEQ ID No. 41: 36%-64%; and SEQ ID No. 43: 36%-70%.

5 The polynucleotides and polypeptides in the Sequence Listing and the identified homologous sequences may be stored in a computer system and have associated or linked with the sequences a function, such as that the polynucleotides and polypeptides are useful for modifying the biochemical characteristics of a plant.

10 All references, publications, patents and other documents herein are incorporated by reference in their entirety for all purposes. Although the invention has been described with reference to the embodiments and examples above, it should be understood that various modifications can be made without departing from the spirit of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A transgenic plant with a modified biochemical characteristic, which plant comprises a recombinant polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:
 - 5 (a) a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising a sequence selected from SEQ ID Nos. 2N, where N=1-22, or a complementary nucleotide sequence thereof;
 - (b) a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising a conservatively substituted variant of a polypeptide of (a);
 - (c) a nucleotide sequence comprising a sequence selected from those of SEQ ID Nos. 2N-1, where N=1-22, or a complementary nucleotide sequence thereof;
 - 10 (d) a nucleotide sequence comprising silent substitutions in a nucleotide sequence of (c);
 - (e) a nucleotide sequence which hybridizes under stringent conditions to a nucleotide sequence of one or more of: (a), (b), (c), or (d);
 - (f) a nucleotide sequence comprising at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of a sequence of any of (a)-(e);
 - 15 (g) a nucleotide sequence comprising a subsequence or fragment of any of (a)-(f), which subsequence or fragment encodes a polypeptide that modifies a plant's biochemical characteristic;
 - (h) a nucleotide sequence having at least 31% sequence identity to a nucleotide sequence of any of (a)-(g);
 - 20 (i) a nucleotide sequence having at least 60% identity sequence identity to a nucleotide sequence of any of (a)-(g);
 - (j) a nucleotide sequence which encodes a polypeptide having at least 31% identity sequence identity to a polypeptide of SEQ ID Nos. 2N, where N=1-22;
 - 25 (k) a nucleotide sequence which encodes a polypeptide having at least 60% identity sequence identity to a polypeptide of SEQ ID Nos. 2N, where N=1-22; and
 - (l) a nucleotide sequence which encodes a polypeptide having at least 65% sequence identity to a conserved domain of a polypeptide of SEQ ID Nos. 2N, where N=1-22.
- 30 2. The transgenic plant of claim 1, further comprising a constitutive, inducible, or tissue-active promoter operably linked to said nucleotide sequence.
3. The transgenic plant of claim 1, wherein the plant is selected from the group consisting of: soybean, wheat, corn, potato, cotton, rice, oilseed rape, sunflower, alfalfa, sugarcane, turf,

banana, blackberry, blueberry, strawberry, raspberry, cantaloupe, carrot, cauliflower, coffee, cucumber, eggplant, grapes, honeydew, lettuce, mango, melon, onion, papaya, peas, peppers, pineapple, spinach, squash, sweet corn, tobacco, tomato, watermelon, rosaceous fruits, and vegetable brassicas.

5

4. An isolated or recombinant polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising a sequence selected from SEQ ID Nos. 2N, where $N=1-22$, or a complementary nucleotide sequence thereof;
- 10 (b) a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising a conservatively substituted variant of a polypeptide of (a);
- (c) a nucleotide sequence comprising a sequence selected from those of SEQ ID Nos. 2N-1, where $N=1-22$, or a complementary nucleotide sequence thereof;
- (d) a nucleotide sequence comprising silent substitutions in a nucleotide sequence of (c);
- 15 (e) a nucleotide sequence which hybridizes under stringent conditions to a nucleotide sequence of one or more of: (a), (b), (c), or (d);
- (f) a nucleotide sequence comprising at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of a sequence of any of (a)-(e);
- (g) a nucleotide sequence comprising a subsequence or fragment of any of (a)-(f), which
20 subsequence or fragment encodes a polypeptide that modifies a plant's biochemical characteristic;
- (h) a nucleotide sequence having at least 31% sequence identity to a nucleotide sequence of any of (a)-(g);
- (i) a nucleotide sequence having at least 60% identity sequence identity to a nucleotide
25 sequence of any of (a)-(g);
- (j) a nucleotide sequence which encodes a polypeptide having at least 31% identity sequence identity to a polypeptide of SEQ ID Nos. 2N, where $N=1-22$;
- (k) a nucleotide sequence which encodes a polypeptide having at least 60% identity sequence identity to a polypeptide of SEQ ID Nos. 2N, where $N=1-22$; and
- 30 (l) a nucleotide sequence which encodes a conserved domain of a polypeptide having at least 65% sequence identity to a conserved domain of a polypeptide of SEQ ID Nos. 2N, where $N=1-22$.

5. The isolated or recombinant polynucleotide of claim 4, further comprising a constitutive, inducible, or tissue-active promoter operably linked to the nucleotide sequence.
6. A cloning or expression vector comprising the isolated or recombinant polynucleotide of claim 4.
7. A cell comprising the cloning or expression vector of claim 6.
8. A transgenic plant comprising the isolated or recombinant polynucleotide of claim 4.
9. A composition produced by one or more of:
- (a) incubating one or more polynucleotide of claim 4 with a nuclease;
 - (b) incubating one or more polynucleotide of claim 4 with a restriction enzyme;
 - (c) incubating one or more polynucleotide of claim 4 with a polymerase;
 - (d) incubating one or more polynucleotide of claim 4 with a polymerase and a primer;
 - (e) incubating one or more polynucleotide of claim 4 with a cloning vector, or
 - (f) incubating one or more polynucleotide of claim 4 with a cell.
10. A composition comprising two or more different polynucleotides of claim 4.
11. An isolated or recombinant polypeptide comprising a subsequence of at least about 15 contiguous amino acids encoded by the recombinant or isolated polynucleotide of claim 4.
12. A plant ectopically expressing an isolated polypeptide of claim 11.
13. A method for producing a plant having a modified biochemical characteristic, the method comprising altering the expression of the isolated or recombinant polynucleotide of claim 4 or the expression levels or activity of a polypeptide of claim 11 in a plant, thereby producing a modified plant, and selecting the modified plant for a modified biochemical characteristic thereby providing the modified plant with a modified biochemical characteristic.
14. The method of claim 13, wherein the polynucleotide is a polynucleotide of claim 4.

15. A method of identifying a factor that is modulated by or interacts with a polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide of claim 4, the method comprising:

- (a) expressing a polypeptide encoded by the polynucleotide in a plant; and
- (b) identifying at least one factor that is modulated by or interacts with the polypeptide.

5

16. The method of claim 15, wherein the identifying is performed by detecting binding by the polypeptide to a promoter sequence, or detecting interactions between an additional protein and the polypeptide in a yeast two hybrid system.

10 17. The method of claim 15, wherein the identifying is performed by detecting expression of a factor by hybridization to a microarray, subtractive hybridization or differential display.

18. A method of identifying a molecule that modulates activity or expression of a polynucleotide or polypeptide of interest, the method comprising:

- 15 (a) placing the molecule in contact with a plant comprising the polynucleotide or polypeptide encoded by the polynucleotide of claim 4; and,
- (b) monitoring one or more of:
 - (i) expression level of the polynucleotide in the plant;
 - (ii) expression level of the polypeptide in the plant;
 - 20 (iii) modulation of an activity of the polypeptide in the plant; or
 - (iv) modulation of an activity of the polynucleotide in the plant.

19. An integrated system, computer or computer readable medium comprising one or more character strings corresponding to a polynucleotide of claim 4, or to a polypeptide encoded by the
25 polynucleotide.

20. The integrated system, computer or computer readable medium of claim 19, further comprising a link between said one or more sequence strings to a modified plant biochemical characteristics phenotype.

30

21. A method of identifying a sequence similar or homologous to one or more polynucleotides of claim 4, or one or more polypeptides encoded by the polynucleotides, the method comprising:

- (a) providing a sequence database; and,

(b) querying the sequence database with one or more target sequences corresponding to the one or more polynucleotides or to the one or more polypeptides to identify one or more sequence members of the database that display sequence similarity or homology to one or more of the one or more target sequences.

5

22. The method of claim 21, wherein the querying comprises aligning one or more of the target sequences with one or more of the one or more sequence members in the sequence database.

10

23. The method of claim 21, wherein the querying comprises identifying one or more of the one or more sequence members of the database that meet a user-selected identity criteria with one or more of the target sequences.

15

24. The method of claim 21, further comprising linking the one or more of the polynucleotides of claim 4, or encoded polypeptides, to a modified plant biochemical characteristics phenotype.

20

25. A plant comprising altered expression levels of an isolated or recombinant polynucleotide of claim 4.

26. A plant comprising altered expression levels or the activity of an isolated or recombinant polypeptide of claim 11.

25

27. A plant lacking a nucleotide sequence encoding a polynucleotide of claim 11.

Figure 1

SEQ ID No.	GID	cDNA or protein	conserved domain
1	G214	cDNA	
2	G214	protein	22-71
3	G231	cDNA	
4	G231	protein	14-118
5	G274	cDNA	
6	G274	protein	108-572
7	G307	cDNA	
8	G307	protein	323-339
9	G346	cDNA	
10	G346	protein	196-221
11	G598	cDNA	
12	G598	protein	205-263
13	G605	cDNA	
14	G605	protein	132-143
15	G777	cDNA	
16	G777	protein	47-101
17	G869	cDNA	
18	G869	protein	109-177
19	G1133	cDNA	
20	G1133	protein	256-326
21	G1266	cDNA	
22	G1266	protein	79-147
23	G1324	cDNA	
24	G1324	protein	20-118
25	G1337	cDNA	
26	G1337	protein	9-75
27	G975	cDNA	
28	G975	protein	4-71

Figure 2

SEQ ID No.	GID	homolog	cDNA or protein	conserved domain
29	G680	homolog of G214	cDNA	
30	G680	homolog of G214	protein	24-70
31	G883	homolog of G274	cDNA	
32	G883	homolog of G274	protein	245-302
33	G1855	homolog of G274	cDNA	
34	G1855	homolog of G274	protein	entire protein
35	G1190	homolog of G274	cDNA	
36	G1190	homolog of G274	protein	entire protein
37	G308	homolog of G307	cDNA	
38	G308	homolog of G307	protein	270-274
39	G1944	homolog of G605	cDNA	
40	G1944	homolog of G605	protein	87-100
41	G326	homolog of G1337	cDNA	
42	G326	homolog of G1337	protein	11-94, 354-400
43	G1387	homolog of G975	cDNA	
44	G1387	homolog of G975	protein	4-71

Figure 3A

SEQ ID No.	GID	Genbank NID	P-value	Species
1	G214	8170933	8.80E-35	Lycopersicon esculentum
1	G214	9205339	1.20E-27	Glycine max
1	G214	8577344	1.80E-23	Zea mays
1	G214	9119112	2.40E-18	Medicago truncatula
1	G214	7660673	4.80E-15	Sorghum bicolor
1	G214	8213273	4.40E-14	Oryza sativa
1	G214	3325786	4.70E-10	Gossypium hirsutum
1	G214	9435251	1.50E-09	Hordeum vulgare
1	G214	9411569	6.80E-09	Triticum aestivum
1	G214	7614730	3.00E-07	Lotus japonicus
3	G231	6651291	7.80E-71	Pimpinella brachycarpa
3	G231	1430845	1.90E-62	Lycopersicon esculentum
3	G231	5268844	1.40E-61	Zea mays
3	G231	7561750	3.90E-60	Medicago truncatula
3	G231	1945282	3.30E-59	Oryza sativa
3	G231	22637	9.80E-49	Physcomitrella patens
3	G231	437326	2.00E-48	Gossypium hirsutum
3	G231	20562	3.40E-48	Petunia x hybrida
3	G231	4886263	5.00E-48	Antirrhinum majus
3	G231	8379692	1.50E-47	Gossypium arboreum
5	G274	6752887	1.70E-231	Malus domestica
5	G274	5734616	1.20E-140	Oryza sativa
5	G274	8996178	5.40E-96	Suaeda maritima subsp. salsa
5	G274	6654657	1.50E-89	Medicago truncatula
5	G274	8105703	2.30E-88	Lycopersicon esculentum
5	G274	7625402	4.00E-87	Gossypium arboreum
5	G274	7588836	2.10E-82	Glycine max
5	G274	5045979	1.30E-76	Gossypium hirsutum
5	G274	7324635	1.90E-71	Lycopersicon pennellii
5	G274	8903627	3.60E-63	Hordeum vulgare
7	G307	5640156	3.80E-151	Triticum aestivum
7	G307	5640154	1.00E-101	Zea mays
7	G307	6970471	1.70E-97	Oryza sativa
7	G307	7718432	4.00E-82	Medicago truncatula
7	G307	8330344	7.90E-78	Mesembryanthemum crystallinum
7	G307	5047560	1.00E-72	Gossypium hirsutum
7	G307	7588689	2.70E-69	Glycine max
7	G307	7623983	2.20E-64	Gossypium arboreum
7	G307	7780253	9.30E-59	Lotus japonicus
7	G307	6733213	1.90E-51	Lycopersicon esculentum
9	G346	4387642	5.90E-28	Lycopersicon esculentum
9	G346	7627902	1.50E-27	Gossypium arboreum
9	G346	8335147	6.40E-27	Oryza sativa
9	G346	8529362	9.10E-27	Medicago truncatula
9	G346	403305	2.30E-26	Nicotiana tabacum
9	G346	9299618	2.50E-26	Sorghum bicolor
9	G346	5056246	7.80E-26	Brassica rapa subsp. pekinensis
9	G346	6827291	6.80E-25	Zea mays
9	G346	6567406	1.90E-24	Glycine max
9	G346	9425896	1.20E-21	Triticum turgidum subsp. durum
11	G598	8102670	1.30E-43	Zea mays
11	G598	4382198	9.80E-42	Lycopersicon esculentum

Figure 3B

SEQ ID No.	GID	Genbank NID	P-value	Species
11	G598	7553316	8.00E-38	Sorghum bicolor
11	G598	9445834	3.10E-36	Triticum aestivum
11	G598	7332502	8.80E-30	Oryza sativa
11	G598	9056816	1.70E-17	Medicago truncatula
11	G598	6644720	5.20E-15	Mesembryanthemum crystallinum
11	G598	3853398	2.20E-14	Populus tremula x Populus tremuloides
11	G598	9419408	6.80E-09	Hordeum vulgare
11	G598	6848223	1.40E-06	Glycine max
13	G605	7624850	4.40E-49	Gossypium arboreum
13	G605	9204125	6.50E-46	Glycine max
13	G605	2213533	5.50E-33	Pisum sativum
13	G605	7009437	1.40E-28	Zea mays
13	G605	8104258	3.50E-28	Lycopersicon esculentum
13	G605	7536402	4.10E-28	Sorghum bicolor
13	G605	3107210	1.60E-22	Oryza sativa
13	G605	7784135	9.20E-20	Lotus japonicus
13	G605	4165182	8.30E-18	Antirrhinum majus
13	G605	6555294	8.10E-17	Pinus taeda
15	G777	8172576	3.10E-29	Medicago truncatula
15	G777	8331320	4.60E-17	Mesembryanthemum crystallinum
15	G777	8106138	3.00E-16	Lycopersicon esculentum
15	G777	5046832	1.20E-14	Gossypium hirsutum
15	G777	6918785	1.70E-13	Zea mays
15	G777	5666914	1.30E-07	Glycine max
15	G777	8856987	0.98	Oryza sativa
15	G777	8404755	1	Hordeum vulgare
17	G869	2213784	1.30E-19	Lycopersicon esculentum
17	G869	3065894	7.30E-19	Nicotiana tabacum
17	G869	8570080	4.20E-18	Oryza sativa
17	G869	7560260	1.50E-17	Medicago truncatula
17	G869	7534890	5.20E-14	Sorghum bicolor
17	G869	6455322	1.10E-13	Glycine max
17	G869	9362061	2.70E-13	Triticum aestivum
17	G869	7788764	5.70E-13	Lotus japonicus
17	G869	7624302	2.50E-12	Gossypium arboreum
17	G869	3858036	2.80E-12	Populus balsamifera subsp. trichocarpa
19	G1133	8070726	1.30E-16	Solanum tuberosum
19	G1133	6848196	1.60E-16	Glycine max
19	G1133	7570922	3.60E-13	Medicago truncatula
19	G1133	9434859	1.90E-12	Lycopersicon esculentum
19	G1133	5704484	0.005	Oryza sativa
19	G1133	902661	0.0081	Hordeum vulgare
19	G1133	8666194	0.0086	Pinus taeda
19	G1133	5725018	0.14	Brassica rapa subsp. pekinensis
19	G1133	7501051	0.64	Gossypium arboreum
19	G1133	7747388	0.98	Lotus japonicus
21	G1266	1732405	1.50E-50	Nicotiana tabacum
21	G1266	7145976	2.50E-38	Glycine max
21	G1266	3326366	1.00E-37	Gossypium hirsutum
21	G1266	5762854	6.90E-37	Lotus japonicus
21	G1266	7560749	9.10E-34	Medicago truncatula
21	G1266	7934594	6.60E-33	Euphorbia esula
21	G1266	9431305	2.10E-28	Lycopersicon esculentum

Figure 3C

SEQ ID No.	GID	Genbank NID	P-value	Species
21	G1266	7528275	5.40E-21	Mesembryanthemum crystallinum
21	G1266	6478844	4.10E-20	Matricaria chamomilla
21	G1266	7627061	4.20E-20	Gossypium arboreum
23	G1324	2921337	2.30E-54	Gossypium hirsutum
23	G1324	5891412	3.50E-52	Lycopersicon esculentum
23	G1324	8528843	7.20E-50	Medicago truncatula
23	G1324	1002797	5.40E-49	Craterostigma plantagineum
23	G1324	5666961	3.90E-44	Glycine max
23	G1324	7244640	1.70E-42	Mentha x piperita
23	G1324	1841474	3.00E-42	Pisum sativum
23	G1324	4979554	1.30E-39	Oryza sativa
23	G1324	9363368	3.00E-32	Triticum aestivum
23	G1324	9296080	3.50E-32	Sorghum bicolor
25	G1337	7410432	2.60E-41	Lycopersicon esculentum
25	G1337	3618319	1.10E-32	Oryza sativa
25	G1337	7571599	1.00E-28	Medicago truncatula
25	G1337	7685955	5.10E-27	Glycine max
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25	G1337	3341722	1.60E-17	Raphanus sativus
25	G1337	2303680	4.50E-17	Brassica napus
25	G1337	4557092	9.10E-17	Pinus radiata
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27	G975	5056299	2.20E-34	Brassica rapa subsp. pekinensis
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29	G680	4974199	3.00E-22	Oryza sativa
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29	G680	7243970	6.10E-16	Mentha x piperita
29	G680	3858093	2.10E-10	Populus balsamifera subsp. trichocarpa
29	G680	8845091	3.70E-10	Triticum aestivum
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31	G883	6719425	1.70E-36	Glycine max
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31	G883	9302479	3.00E-34	Sorghum bicolor
31	G883	6799932	1.40E-31	Medicago truncatula
31	G883	5456433	4.30E-31	Zea mays
31	G883	8706346	1.40E-30	Hordeum vulgare
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31	G883	1432055	2.00E-27	Petroselinum crispum

Figure 3D

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33	G1855	8996178	1.80E-78	Suaeda maritima subsp. salsa
33	G1855	7625402	1.60E-77	Gossypium arboreum
33	G1855	8903627	3.80E-74	Hordeum vulgare
33	G1855	6654657	2.20E-70	Medicago truncatula
33	G1855	8090141	4.50E-64	Sorghum bicolor
33	G1855	9028645	6.30E-64	Zea mays
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35	G1190	4380101	5.50E-88	Lycopersicon esculentum
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35	G1190	8070121	1.70E-76	Solanum tuberosum
35	G1190	8666639	5.50E-75	Pinus taeda
35	G1190	8088688	3.40E-72	Sorghum bicolor
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37	G308	5047560	1.50E-71	Gossypium hirsutum
37	G308	7588689	1.90E-68	Glycine max
37	G308	7623983	2.90E-62	Gossypium arboreum
37	G308	7780253	1.10E-57	Lotus japonicus
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39	G1944	4165182	7.10E-17	Antirrhinum majus
39	G1944	6555294	2.90E-16	Pinus taeda
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41	G326	3618319	2.90E-32	Oryza sativa
41	G326	7571599	4.90E-30	Medicago truncatula
41	G326	7232283	6.30E-28	Glycine max
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41	G326	4091805	2.30E-19	Malus domestica
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41	G326	3341722	2.50E-18	Raphanus sativus
41	G326	4557092	7.50E-18	Pinus radiata
41	G326	2303680	4.70E-17	Brassica napus
43	G1387	8285738	1.40E-46	Glycine max
43	G1387	8103850	5.20E-46	Lycopersicon esculentum
43	G1387	5056299	1.10E-20	Brassica rapa subsp. pekinensis

Figure 3E

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43	G1387	9427282	1.40E-12	Triticum aestivum
43	G1387	3857766	3.40E-12	Populus balsamifera subsp. trichocarpa
43	G1387	19506	4.60E-12	Lupinus polyphyllus
43	G1387	7273843	2.20E-11	Oryza sativa

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Riechmann, Jose Luis
Heard, Jacqueline
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 Leu Leu Val Val Val Gly Leu Cys Cys Phe Phe Tyr Leu Leu Gly Ala
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 Trp Gln Lys Ser Gly Phe Gly Lys Gly Asp Ser Ile Ala Met Glu Ile
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 aca aag caa gcg cag tgt act gac att gtc act gat ctt gat ttt gaa 369
 Thr Lys Gln Ala Gln Cys Thr Asp Ile Val Thr Asp Leu Asp Phe Glu
 55 60 65
 cct cat cac aac aca gtg aag atc cca cat aaa gct gat ccc aaa cct 417
 Pro His His Asn Thr Val Lys Ile Pro His Lys Ala Asp Pro Lys Pro
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 gtt tct ttc aaa ccg tgt gat gtg aag ctc aag gat tac acg cct tgt 465
 Val Ser Phe Lys Pro Cys Asp Val Lys Leu Lys Asp Tyr Thr Pro Cys
 85 90 95
 caa gag caa gac cga gct atg aag ttc ccg aga gag aac atg att tac 513
 Gln Glu Gln Asp Arg Ala Met Lys Phe Pro Arg Glu Asn Met Ile Tyr
 100 105 110
 aga gag aga cat tgt cct cct gat aat gag aag ctg cgt tgt ctt gtt 561
 Arg Glu Arg His Cys Pro Pro Asp Asn Glu Lys Leu Arg Cys Leu Val
 115 120 125 130
 cca gct cct aaa ggg tat atg act cct ttc cct tgg cct aaa agc aga 609
 Pro Ala Pro Lys Gly Tyr Met Thr Pro Phe Pro Trp Pro Lys Ser Arg
 135 140 145
 gat tat gtt cac tat gct aat gct cct ttc aag agc ttg act gtc gaa 657
 Asp Tyr Val His Tyr Ala Asn Ala Pro Phe Lys Ser Leu Thr Val Glu
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 aaa gct gga cag aat tgg gtt cag ttt caa ggg aat gtg ttt aaa ttc 705
 Lys Ala Gly Gln Asn Trp Val Gln Phe Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Lys Phe
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 cct ggt gga gga act atg ttt cct caa ggt gct gat gcg tat att gaa 753
 Pro Gly Gly Gly Thr Met Phe Pro Gln Gly Ala Asp Ala Tyr Ile Glu
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 gag cta gct tct gtt atc cct atc aaa gat ggc tct gtt aga acc gca 801
 Glu Leu Ala Ser Val Ile Pro Ile Lys Asp Gly Ser Val Arg Thr Ala
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MBI-20 Sequence Listing.ST25

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caa gtc cag ttt gcg ctt gag aga ggt gtt cca gcg att atc gct gtt	945
Gln Val Gln Phe Ala Leu Glu Arg Gly Val Pro Ala Ile Ile Ala Val	
245 250 255	
ctt gga tca atc ctt ctt cct tac cct gca aga gcc ttt gac atg gct	993
Leu Gly Ser Ile Leu Leu Pro Tyr Pro Ala Arg Ala Phe Asp Met Ala	
260 265 270	
caa tgc tct cga tgc ttg ata cca tgg acc gca aac gag gga aca tac	1041
Gln Cys Ser Arg Cys Leu Ile Pro Trp Thr Ala Asn Glu Gly Thr Tyr	
275 280 285 290	
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Leu Met Glu Val Asp Arg Val Leu Arg Pro Gly Gly Tyr Trp Val Leu	
295 300 305	
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Ser Gly Pro Pro Ile Asn Trp Lys Thr Trp His Lys Thr Trp Asn Arg	
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Thr Lys Ala Glu Leu Asn Ala Glu Gln Lys Arg Ile Glu Gly Ile Ala	
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Glu Ser Leu Cys Trp Glu Lys Lys Tyr Glu Lys Gly Asp Ile Ala Ile	
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Phe Arg Lys Lys Ile Asn Asp Arg Ser Cys Asp Arg Ser Thr Pro Val	
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Glu Thr Cys Val Thr Pro Phe Pro Lys Val Ser Asn Glu Glu Glu Val	
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gct gga gga aag cta aag aag ttc ccc gag agg cta ttc gca gtg cct	1425
Ala Gly Gly Lys Leu Lys Lys Phe Pro Glu Arg Leu Phe Ala Val Pro	
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cca agt atc tct aaa ggt ttg att aat ggc gtc gac gag gaa tca tac	1473
Pro Ser Ile Ser Lys Gly Leu Ile Asn Gly Val Asp Glu Glu Ser Tyr	
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Gln Glu Asp Ile Asn Leu Trp Lys Lys Arg Val Thr Gly Tyr Lys Arg	
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Ile Asn Arg Leu Ile Gly Ser Thr Arg Tyr Arg Asn Val Met Asp Met	
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Asn Ala Gly Leu Gly Gly Phe Ala Ala Ala Leu Glu Ser Pro Lys Ser	
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Trp Val Met Asn Val Ile Pro Thr Ile Asn Lys Asn Thr Leu Ser Val	
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Val Tyr Glu Arg Gly Leu Ile Gly Ile Tyr His Asp Trp Cys Glu Gly	

MBI-20 Sequence Listing.ST25

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act gat cgg att tta cga ccg gaa ggg att gtg att ttc cgg gat gag Thr Asp Arg Ile Leu Arg Pro Glu Gly Ile Val Ile Phe Arg Asp Glu 550 555 560			1857
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gat act aag tta atg gat cat gaa gac ggt cct ctc gtg ccg gag aag Asp Thr Lys Leu Met Asp His Glu Asp Gly Pro Leu Val Pro Glu Lys 580 585 590			1953
att ctt gtc gcc acg aag cag tat tgg gta gcc ggc gac gat gga aac Ile Leu Val Ala Thr Lys Gln Tyr Trp Val Ala Gly Asp Asp Gly Asn 595 600 605 610			2001
aat tct ccg tcg tct tct aat agt gaa gaa gaa taa aacaaaaaca Asn Ser Pro Ser Ser Ser Asn Ser Glu Glu Glu 615 620			2047
aaaaactcct caggttacta agcttgaagt gtagatctat tttacaacat ctggaaaatt			2107
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aaaactatat agtagtgatc aagacgaata tgtgcattta tgttttattt ttgttcccta			2227
gtttttaatt ttattttttt gaaggaagaa aaaattagtt ccatgtgttt ttgcaagata			2287
gttgaaacct tggacgcttg ttatgtatga tgcgatcttg acatttttta ataacagtta			2347
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Leu Ser Leu Leu Val Val Val Gly Leu Cys Cys Phe Phe Tyr Leu Leu
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Gly Ala Trp Gln Lys Ser Gly Phe Gly Lys Gly Asp Ser Ile Ala Met
 35 40 45

Glu Ile Thr Lys Gln Ala Gln Cys Thr Asp Ile Val Thr Asp Leu Asp
 50 55 60

Phe Glu Pro His His Asn Thr Val Lys Ile Pro His Lys Ala Asp Pro
 65 70 75 80

Lys Pro Val Ser Phe Lys Pro Cys Asp Val Lys Leu Lys Asp Tyr Thr
 85 90 95

Pro Cys Gln Glu Gln Asp Arg Ala Met Lys Phe Pro Arg Glu Asn Met

100

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Glu Val Ala Gly Gly Lys Leu Lys Lys Phe Pro Glu Arg Leu Phe Ala
405 410 415

Val Pro Pro Ser Ile Ser Lys Gly Leu Ile Asn Gly Val Asp Glu Glu
420 425 430

Ser Tyr Gln Glu Asp Ile Asn Leu Trp Lys Lys Arg Val Thr Gly Tyr
435 440 445

Lys Arg Ile Asn Arg Leu Ile Gly Ser Thr Arg Tyr Arg Asn Val Met
450 455 460

Asp Met Asn Ala Gly Leu Gly Gly Phe Ala Ala Ala Leu Glu Ser Pro
465 470 475 480

Lys Ser Trp Val Met Asn Val Ile Pro Thr Ile Asn Lys Asn Thr Leu
485 490 495

Ser Val Val Tyr Glu Arg Gly Leu Ile Gly Ile Tyr His Asp Trp Cys
500 505 510

Glu Gly Phe Ser Thr Tyr Pro Arg Thr Tyr Asp Phe Ile His Ala Ser
515 520 525

Gly Val Phe Ser Leu Tyr Gln His Ser Cys Lys Leu Glu Asp Ile Leu
530 535 540

Leu Glu Thr Asp Arg Ile Leu Arg Pro Glu Gly Ile Val Ile Phe Arg
545 550 555 560

Asp Glu Val Asp Val Leu Asn Asp Val Arg Lys Ile Val Asp Gly Met
565 570 575

Arg Trp Asp Thr Lys Leu Met Asp His Glu Asp Gly Pro Leu Val Pro
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Thr Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Ile Ser Lys Asp Lys Met Met Met Val 30
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MBI-20 Sequence Listing.ST25

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aaa ctc gaa caa tta gag acg atg atg agt aat gtt caa gaa gat ggt Lys Leu Glu Gln Leu Glu Thr Met Met Ser Asn Val Gln Glu Asp Gly 65 70 75 80	240
tta tct cat ctc gcg acg gat act gtt cat tat aat ccg tcg gag ctt Leu Ser His Leu Ala Thr Asp Thr Val His Tyr Asn Pro Ser Glu Leu 85 90 95	288
tat tct tgg ctt gat aat atg ctc tct gag ctt aat cct cct cct ctt Tyr Ser Trp Leu Asp Asn Met Leu Ser Glu Leu Asn Pro Pro Pro Leu 100 105 110	336
ccg gcg agt tct aac ggt tta gat ccg gtt ctt cct tcg ccg gag att Pro Ala Ser Ser Asn Gly Leu Asp Pro Val Leu Pro Ser Pro Glu Ile 115 120 125	384
tgt ggt ttt ccg gct tcg gat tat gac ctt aaa gtc att ccc gga aac Cys Gly Phe Pro Ala Ser Asp Tyr Asp Leu Lys Val Ile Pro Gly Asn 130 135 140	432
gcg att tat cag ttt ccg gcg att gat tct tcg tct tcg tcg aat aat Ala Ile Tyr Gln Phe Pro Ala Ile Asp Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Asn Asn 145 150 155 160	480
cag aac aag cgt ttg aaa tca tgc tcg agt cct gat tct atg gtt aca Gln Asn Lys Arg Leu Lys Ser Cys Ser Ser Pro Asp Ser Met Val Thr 165 170 175	528
tcg act tcg acg ggt acg cag att ggt gga gtc ata gga acg acg gtg Ser Thr Ser Thr Gly Thr Gln Ile Gly Gly Val Ile Gly Thr Thr Val 180 185 190	576
acg aca acc acc acg aca acg acg gcg gcg gct gag tca act cgt tct Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr Ala Ala Ala Glu Ser Thr Arg Ser 195 200 205	624
ggt atc ctg gtt gac tcg caa gag aac ggt gtt cgt tta gtc cac gcg Val Ile Leu Val Asp Ser Gln Glu Asn Gly Val Arg Leu Val His Ala 210 215 220	672
ctt atg gct tgt gca gaa gca atc cag cag aac aat ttg act cta gcg Leu Met Ala Cys Ala Glu Ala Ile Gln Gln Asn Asn Leu Thr Leu Ala 225 230 235 240	720
gaa gct ctt gtg aag caa atc gga tgc tta gct gtg tct caa gcc gga Glu Ala Leu Val Lys Gln Ile Gly Cys Leu Ala Val Ser Gln Ala Gly 245 250 255	768
gct atg aga aaa gtg gct act tac ttc gcc gaa gct tta gct cgg cgg Ala Met Arg Lys Val Ala Thr Tyr Phe Ala Glu Ala Leu Ala Arg Arg 260 265 270	816
atc tac cgt ctc tct ccg ccg cag aat cag atc gat cat tgt ctc tcc Ile Tyr Arg Leu Ser Pro Pro Gln Asn Gln Ile Asp His Cys Leu Ser 275 280 285	864
gat act ctt cag atg cac ttt tac gag act tgt cct tat ctt aaa ttc Asp Thr Leu Gln Met His Phe Tyr Glu Thr Cys Pro Tyr Leu Lys Phe 290 295 300	912
gct cac ttc acg gcg aac caa gcg att ctc gaa gct ttt gaa ggt aag Ala His Phe Thr Ala Asn Gln Ala Ile Leu Glu Ala Phe Glu Gly Lys 305 310 315 320	960
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MBI-20 Sequence Listing.ST25

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ctt cat gaa gtt ggt tgt aaa tta gct cag ctt gcg gag gcg att cac Leu His Glu Val Gly Cys Lys Leu Ala Gln Leu Ala Glu Ala Ile His 370 375 380			1152
gta gaa ttc gaa tac cgt gga ttc gtt gct aac agc tta gcc gat ctc Val Glu Phe Glu Tyr Arg Gly Phe Val Ala Asn Ser Leu Ala Asp Leu 385 390 395 400			1200
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ata gag aaa gtt ctc ggc gtt gtg aaa cag att aaa ccg gtg att ttc Ile Glu Lys Val Leu Gly Val Val Lys Gln Ile Lys Pro Val Ile Phe 435 440 445			1344
acg gtg gtt gag caa gaa tcg aac cat aac gga ccg gtt ttc tta gac Thr Val Val Glu Gln Glu Ser Asn His Asn Gly Pro Val Phe Leu Asp 450 455 460			1392
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MBI-20 Sequence Listing.ST25

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Val	Leu	Gly	Tyr	Lys	Val	Arg	Ser	Ser	Glu	Met	Ala	Glu	Val	Ala	Leu
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Lys	Leu	Glu	Gln	Leu	Glu	Thr	Met	Met	Ser	Asn	Val	Gln	Glu	Asp	Gly
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Leu	Ser	His	Leu	Ala	Thr	Asp	Thr	Val	His	Tyr	Asn	Pro	Ser	Glu	Leu
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Tyr	Ser	Trp	Leu	Asp	Asn	Met	Leu	Ser	Glu	Leu	Asn	Pro	Pro	Pro	Leu
			100					105					110		
Pro	Ala	Ser	Ser	Asn	Gly	Leu	Asp	Pro	Val	Leu	Pro	Ser	Pro	Glu	Ile
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Cys	Gly	Phe	Pro	Ala	Ser	Asp	Tyr	Asp	Leu	Lys	Val	Ile	Pro	Gly	Asn
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Ala	Ile	Tyr	Gln	Phe	Pro	Ala	Ile	Asp	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ser	Asn	Asn
145					150				155						160
Gln	Asn	Lys	Arg	Leu	Lys	Ser	Cys	Ser	Ser	Pro	Asp	Ser	Met	Val	Thr
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Ser	Thr	Ser	Thr	Gly	Thr	Gln	Ile	Gly	Gly	Val	Ile	Gly	Thr	Thr	Val
			180					185					190		
Thr	Thr	Thr	Thr	Thr	Thr	Thr	Thr	Ala	Ala	Ala	Glu	Ser	Thr	Arg	Ser
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Val	Ile	Leu	Val	Asp	Ser	Gln	Glu	Asn	Gly	Val	Arg	Leu	Val	His	Ala
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Ile	Tyr	Arg	Leu	Ser	Pro	Pro	Gln	Asn	Gln	Ile	Asp	His	Cys	Leu	Ser
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MBI-20 Sequence Listing.ST25

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Lys Arg Val His Val Ile Asp Phe Ser Met Asn Gln Gly Leu Gln Trp
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Pro Ala Leu Met Gln Ala Leu Ala Leu Arg Glu Gly Gly Pro Pro Thr
 340 345 350

Phe Arg Leu Thr Gly Ile Gly Pro Pro Ala Pro Asp Asn Ser Asp His
 355 360 365

Leu His Glu Val Gly Cys Lys Leu Ala Gln Leu Ala Glu Ala Ile His
 370 375 380

Val Glu Phe Glu Tyr Arg Gly Phe Val Ala Asn Ser Leu Ala Asp Leu
 385 390 395 400

Asp Ala Ser Met Leu Glu Leu Arg Pro Ser Asp Thr Glu Ala Val Ala
 405 410 415

Val Asn Ser Val Phe Glu Leu His Lys Leu Leu Gly Arg Pro Gly Gly
 420 425 430

Ile Glu Lys Val Leu Gly Val Val Lys Gln Ile Lys Pro Val Ile Phe
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Thr Val Val Glu Gln Glu Ser Asn His Asn Gly Pro Val Phe Leu Asp
 450 455 460

Arg Phe Thr Glu Ser Leu His Tyr Tyr Ser Thr Leu Phe Asp Ser Leu
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 485 490 495

Gly Lys Gln Ile Cys Asn Leu Val Ala Cys Glu Gly Pro Asp Arg Val
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Gly Leu Ala Pro Ala His Leu Gly Ser Asn Ala Phe Lys Gln Ala Ser
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MBI-20 Sequence Listing.ST25

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Asn Thr Asp Asp Leu Gly Val Val Glu Glu Glu Asp Leu Glu Trp Ile	
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115 120 125	
acg gcc gtg gct acg acc acc acc act cca aca ata atg agc tgt tgc	432
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Val Gly Phe Lys Ala Pro Ala Lys Ala Arg Ser Lys Arg Arg Arg Thr	
145 150 155 160	
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MBI-20 Sequence Listing.ST25
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35 40 45

Asn Thr Asp Asp Leu Gly Val Val Glu Glu Glu Asp Leu Glu Trp Ile
50 55 60

Ser Asn Lys Asn Ala Phe Pro Val Ile Glu Thr Phe Val Gly Val Leu
65 70 75 80

Pro Ser Glu His Phe Pro Ile Thr Ser Leu Leu Glu Arg Glu Ala Thr
85 90 95

Glu Val Lys Gln Leu Ser Pro Val Ser Val Leu Glu Thr Ser Ser His
100 105 110

Ser Ser Thr Thr Thr Thr Ser Asn Ser Ser Gly Gly Ser Asn Gly Ser
115 120 125

Thr Ala Val Ala Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr Pro Thr Ile Met Ser Cys Cys
130 135 140

Val Gly Phe Lys Ala Pro Ala Lys Ala Arg Ser Lys Arg Arg Arg Thr
145 150 155 160

Gly Arg Arg Asp Leu Arg Val Leu Trp Thr Gly Asn Glu Gln Gly Gly
165 170 175

Ile Gln Lys Lys Lys Thr Met Thr Val Ala Ala Ala Ala Leu Ile Met
180 185 190

Gly Arg Lys Cys Gln His Cys Gly Ala Glu Lys Thr Pro Gln Trp Arg
195 200 205

Ala Gly Pro Ala Gly Pro Lys Thr Leu Cys Asn Ala Cys Gly Val Arg
210 215 220

Tyr Lys Ser Gly Arg Leu Val Pro Glu Tyr Arg Pro Ala Asn Ser Pro
225 230 235 240

Thr Phe Thr Ala Glu Leu His Ser Asn Ser His Arg Lys Ile Val Glu

MBI-20 Sequence Listing.ST25

245

250

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Cys Gly

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 <223> G598

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 caattagctt cgcgatatat cagaagagat caaactactt tgatcagacc atgatcttct 180
 tcttcttctt cttcttcttc ttcttctttt tagacgatca caattcctaa accctatttc 240
 tcagatt atg ctg act ctt tac cat caa gaa agg tca ccg gac gcc aca 289
 Met Leu Thr Leu Tyr His Gln Glu Arg Ser Pro Asp Ala Thr
 1 5 10
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 Ser Asn Asp Arg Asp Glu Thr Pro Glu Thr Val Val Arg Glu Val His
 15 20 25 30
 gcg cta act cca gcg ccg gag gat aat tcc cgg acg atg acg gcg acg 385
 Ala Leu Thr Pro Ala Pro Glu Asp Asn Ser Arg Thr Met Thr Ala Thr
 35 40 45
 cta cct cca ccg cct gct ttc cga ggc tat ttt tct cct cca agg tca 433
 Leu Pro Pro Pro Pro Ala Phe Arg Gly Tyr Phe Ser Pro Pro Arg Ser
 50 55 60
 gcg acg acg atg agc gaa gga gag aac ttc aca act ata agc aga gag 481
 Ala Thr Thr Met Ser Glu Gly Glu Asn Phe Thr Thr Ile Ser Arg Glu
 65 70 75
 ttc aac gct cta gtc atc gcc gga tcc tcc atg gag aac aac gaa cta 529
 Phe Asn Ala Leu Val Ile Ala Gly Ser Ser Met Glu Asn Asn Glu Leu
 80 85 90
 atg act cgt gac gtc acg cag cgt gaa gat gag aga caa gac gag ttg 577
 Met Thr Arg Asp Val Thr Gln Arg Glu Asp Glu Arg Gln Asp Glu Leu
 95 100 105 110
 atg aga atc cac gag gac acg gat cat gaa gag gaa acg aat cct tta 625
 Met Arg Ile His Glu Asp Thr Asp His Glu Glu Glu Thr Asn Pro Leu
 115 120 125
 gca atc gtg ccg gat cag tat cct ggt tcg ggt ttg gat cct gga agt 673
 Ala Ile Val Pro Asp Gln Tyr Pro Gly Ser Gly Leu Asp Pro Gly Ser
 130 135 140
 gat aat ggg ccg ggt cag agt cgg gtt ggg tcg acg gtg caa aga gtt 721
 Asp Asn Gly Pro Gly Gln Ser Arg Val Gly Ser Thr Val Gln Arg Val
 145 150 155
 aag agg gaa gag gtg gaa gcg aag ata acg gcg tgg cag acg gca aaa 769
 Lys Arg Glu Glu Val Glu Ala Lys Ile Thr Ala Trp Gln Thr Ala Lys
 160 165 170

MBI-20 Sequence Listing.ST25

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 Leu Ala Lys Ile Asn Asn Arg Phe Lys Arg Glu Asp Ala Val Ile Asn
 175 180 185 190
 ggt tgg ttt aat gaa caa gtt aac aag gcc aac tct tgg atg aag aaa 865
 Gly Trp Phe Asn Glu Gln Val Asn Lys Ala Asn Ser Trp Met Lys Lys
 195 200 205
 att gag tat aat gta ggt tca ttc aac aat cgt cta aat gag gaa gct 913
 Ile Glu Tyr Asn Val Gly Ser Phe Asn Asn Arg Leu Asn Glu Glu Ala
 210 215 220
 aga gga gag aaa agc aaa agc gat gga gaa aac gca aaa caa tgt ggc 961
 Arg Gly Glu Lys Ser Lys Ser Asp Gly Glu Asn Ala Lys Gln Cys Gly
 225 230 235
 gaa agc gca gag gaa agc gga gga gag aag agc gac ggc aga ggc aaa 1009
 Glu Ser Ala Glu Glu Ser Gly Gly Glu Lys Ser Asp Gly Arg Gly Lys
 240 245 250
 gag agg gac aga ggt tgc aaa agt agt tga agttgctaatt ctcattgagag 1059
 Glu Arg Asp Arg Gly Cys Lys Ser Ser
 255 260
 cccttggaacg tctcctgcc aaacgctcct tcttctcttt ctcctaattt ttagttatat 1119
 caaaccatta aattaaacag tactcggttat atatctagtt agtaaacaaa ggggcagttt 1179
 tatagctcat gtacacataa ttgagagtgt agtactgttg tgtcaaa 1226

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Thr Pro Ala Pro Glu Asp Asn Ser Arg Thr Met Thr Ala Thr Leu Pro
35 40 45

Pro Pro Pro Ala Phe Arg Gly Tyr Phe Ser Pro Pro Arg Ser Ala Thr
50 55 60

Thr Met Ser Glu Gly Glu Asn Phe Thr Thr Ile Ser Arg Glu Phe Asn
65 70 75 80

Ala Leu Val Ile Ala Gly Ser Ser Met Glu Asn Asn Glu Leu Met Thr
85 90 95

Arg Asp Val Thr Gln Arg Glu Asp Glu Arg Gln Asp Glu Leu Met Arg
100 105 110

Ile His Glu Asp Thr Asp His Glu Glu Glu Thr Asn Pro Leu Ala Ile
115 120 125

Val Pro Asp Gln Tyr Pro Gly Ser Gly Leu Asp Pro Gly Ser Asp Asn
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tct cct tcc tct gcc gcc gct aat ttc acg ccg cat att att acg gtg				542
Ser Pro Ser Ser Ala Ala Ala Asn Phe Thr Pro His Ile Ile Thr Val	145	150	155	
aat gca ggc gag gac gtt acg aag agg ata ata tca ttt tct caa caa				590
Asn Ala Gly Glu Asp Val Thr Lys Arg Ile Ile Ser Phe Ser Gln Gln	160	165	170	
ggg tct cta gct att tgc gtt tta tgc gca aac ggt gtc gtt tcg agc				638
Gly Ser Leu Ala Ile Cys Val Leu Cys Ala Asn Gly Val Val Ser Ser	175	180	185	
gtt aca ctt cgt cag cct gat tca tct ggt ggt aca ttg acc tat gag				686
Val Thr Leu Arg Gln Pro Asp Ser Ser Gly Gly Thr Leu Thr Tyr Glu	190	195	200	205
ggt cgg ttt gag ata ttg tca cta tct gga aca ttc atg cct agt gac				734
Gly Arg Phe Glu Ile Leu Ser Leu Ser Gly Thr Phe Met Pro Ser Asp	210	215	220	
tca gac ggg aca cga agc aga aca ggc ggg atg agc gtg tcg ctt gct				782
Ser Asp Gly Thr Arg Ser Arg Thr Gly Gly Met Ser Val Ser Leu Ala	225	230	235	
agc cct gat gga cgt gta gta ggt ggt ggt gtt gct ggc ttg ctg gtt				830
Ser Pro Asp Gly Arg Val Val Gly Gly Gly Val Ala Gly Leu Leu Val	240	245	250	
gca gcc act cct att caa gtg gtt gta gga act ttc tta ggt gga aca				878
Ala Ala Thr Pro Ile Gln Val Val Val Gly Thr Phe Leu Gly Gly Thr	255	260	265	
aac cag caa gaa cag aca ccg aag ccg cat aac cac aac ttc atg tct				926
Asn Gln Gln Glu Gln Thr Pro Lys Pro His Asn His Asn Phe Met Ser	270	275	280	285
tct cca tta atg cca act tct tcg aat gta gct gat cat cga acc atc				974
Ser Pro Leu Met Pro Thr Ser Ser Asn Val Ala Asp His Arg Thr Ile	290	295	300	
cgt ccc atg aca tct agt ctc ccg atc agt aca tgg aca ccg tct ttt				1022
Arg Pro Met Thr Ser Ser Leu Pro Ile Ser Thr Trp Thr Pro Ser Phe	305	310	315	
cct tct gat tca cga cac aag cat tct cat gac ttt aat atc act ttg				1070
Pro Ser Asp Ser Arg His Lys His Ser His Asp Phe Asn Ile Thr Leu	320	325	330	
acg tga tttcttccctt gaagaactcg tagatcctct gtattttggg ttccagttta				1126
Thr				
gggctctaca tggttagactc tcaaagtcta ggtggtatgt tggctctgtca cttaggattg				1186
tcacttagga ttgtagacc atctccatca atggtttctc attgagaaac tgttcaatat				1246
aaaaataaaa tataatc				1263
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MBI-20 Sequence Listing.ST25

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 Pro Arg Ser Glu Thr Ser Asn Thr Pro Pro Asn Ser Val Ala Pro Pro
 35 40 45
 Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Gln Asn Ser Phe Thr Pro Ser Ala Ala Met Asp
 50 55 60
 Gly Phe Ser Ser Gly Pro Ile Lys Lys Arg Arg Gly Arg Pro Arg Lys
 65 70 75 80
 Tyr Gly His Asp Gly Ala Ala Val Thr Leu Ser Pro Asn Pro Ile Ser
 85 90 95
 Ser Ala Ala Pro Thr Thr Ser His Val Ile Asp Phe Ser Thr Thr Ser
 100 105 110
 Glu Lys Arg Gly Lys Met Lys Pro Ala Thr Pro Thr Pro Ser Ser Phe
 115 120 125
 Ile Arg Pro Lys Tyr Gln Val Glu Asn Leu Gly Glu Trp Ser Pro Ser
 130 135 140
 Ser Ala Ala Ala Asn Phe Thr Pro His Ile Ile Thr Val Asn Ala Gly
 145 150 155 160
 Glu Asp Val Thr Lys Arg Ile Ile Ser Phe Ser Gln Gln Gly Ser Leu
 165 170 175
 Ala Ile Cys Val Leu Cys Ala Asn Gly Val Val Ser Ser Val Thr Leu
 180 185 190
 Arg Gln Pro Asp Ser Ser Gly Gly Thr Leu Thr Tyr Glu Gly Arg Phe
 195 200 205
 Glu Ile Leu Ser Leu Ser Gly Thr Phe Met Pro Ser Asp Ser Asp Gly
 210 215 220
 Thr Arg Ser Arg Thr Gly Gly Met Ser Val Ser Leu Ala Ser Pro Asp
 225 230 235 240
 Gly Arg Val Val Gly Gly Gly Val Ala Gly Leu Leu Val Ala Ala Thr
 245 250 255
 Pro Ile Gln Val Val Val Gly Thr Phe Leu Gly Gly Thr Asn Gln Gln
 260 265 270
 Glu Gln Thr Pro Lys Pro His Asn His Asn Phe Met Ser Ser Pro Leu
 275 280 285
 Met Pro Thr Ser Ser Asn Val Ala Asp His Arg Thr Ile Arg Pro Met
 290 295 300
 Thr Ser Ser Leu Pro Ile Ser Thr Trp Thr Pro Ser Phe Pro Ser Asp
 305 310 315 320

MBI-20 Sequence Listing.ST25

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 <223> G777

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 Asp Gln Pro Met Lys Pro Lys Thr Cys Ser Glu Ser Asp Phe Ala Asp
 5 10 15
 gat tcc tct gct tct tct tct tct tct tct gga caa aat ctc aga gga 152
 Asp Ser Ser Ala Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Gly Gln Asn Leu Arg Gly
 20 25 30
 gct gag atg gtg gtg gaa gtg aag aag gaa gca gtt tgt tcc cag aaa 200
 Ala Glu Met Val Val Glu Val Lys Lys Glu Ala Val Cys Ser Gln Lys
 35 40 45
 gca gag cga gag aag ctt cgt aga gat aag ctt aag gaa cag ttt ctt 248
 Ala Glu Arg Glu Lys Leu Arg Arg Asp Lys Leu Lys Glu Gln Phe Leu
 50 55 60 65
 gag ctt gga aat gca ctt gat ccg aat agg cct aag agt gac aaa gcc 296
 Glu Leu Gly Asn Ala Leu Asp Pro Asn Arg Pro Lys Ser Asp Lys Ala
 70 75 80
 tca gtt ctc act gat aca ata caa atg ctc aag gat gta atg aac caa 344
 Ser Val Leu Thr Asp Thr Ile Gln Met Leu Lys Asp Val Met Asn Gln
 85 90 95
 gtt gat aga cta aaa gct gag tat gaa aca cta tct caa gag tct cgt 392
 Val Asp Arg Leu Lys Ala Glu Tyr Glu Thr Leu Ser Gln Glu Ser Arg
 100 105 110
 gag cta att caa gag aag agt gag ctg aga gag gag aaa gcg act tta 440
 Glu Leu Ile Gln Glu Lys Ser Glu Leu Arg Glu Glu Lys Ala Thr Leu
 115 120 125
 aag tct gat atc gag att ctt aat gct caa tat cag cat aga atc aaa 488
 Lys Ser Asp Ile Glu Ile Leu Asn Ala Gln Tyr Gln His Arg Ile Lys
 130 135 140 145
 acc atg gtt cca tgg gta cct cat tac agt tat cat atc ccc ttc gta 536
 Thr Met Val Pro Trp Val Pro His Tyr Ser Tyr His Ile Pro Phe Val
 150 155 160
 gcc ata act cag ggt cag tcc agt ttt ata cct tat tca gcc tct gtc 584
 Ala Ile Thr Gln Gly Gln Ser Ser Phe Ile Pro Tyr Ser Ala Ser Val
 165 170 175
 aat cct cta acc gaa caa caa gca tgc gtt cag cag cat tct tct tct 632
 Asn Pro Leu Thr Glu Gln Gln Ala Ser Val Gln Gln His Ser Ser Ser
 180 185 190
 tct gcc gat gct tca atg aaa caa gat tcc aaa atc aag ccg tta gat 680
 Ser Ala Asp Ala Ser Met Lys Gln Asp Ser Lys Ile Lys Pro Leu Asp
 195 200 205
 ttg gat ctg atg atg aac agt aac cat tca ggt caa gga aat gat caa 728

MBI-20 Sequence Listing.ST25

Leu Asp Leu Met Met Asn Ser Asn His Ser Gly Gln Gly Asn Asp Gln
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 aaa gat gat gtt cgt tta aag ctc gag ctt aaa atc cat gcc tct tct 776
 Lys Asp Asp Val Arg Leu Lys Leu Glu Leu Lys Ile His Ala Ser Ser
 230 235 240
 tta gct caa cag gat gtt tct gga aaa gag aag aaa gta agc ttg aca 824
 Leu Ala Gln Gln Asp Val Ser Gly Lys Glu Lys Lys Val Ser Leu Thr
 245 250 255
 acc act gca agc tca tcg aat agt tac tca tta tct caa gct gtt caa 872
 Thr Thr Ala Ser Ser Ser Asn Ser Tyr Ser Leu Ser Gln Ala Val Gln
 260 265 270
 gat agt tcc ccc ggt acc gta aat gac atg ttg aag cca taa 914
 Asp Ser Ser Pro Gly Thr Val Asn Asp Met Leu Lys Pro
 275 280 285
 accaataaac atattcccct gaacttgtgt ttaataccgt gattgagaag gtaccatgat 974
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 35 40 45
 Lys Ala Glu Arg Glu Lys Leu Arg Arg Asp Lys Leu Lys Glu Gln Phe
 50 55 60
 Leu Glu Leu Gly Asn Ala Leu Asp Pro Asn Arg Pro Lys Ser Asp Lys
 65 70 75 80
 Ala Ser Val Leu Thr Asp Thr Ile Gln Met Leu Lys Asp Val Met Asn
 85 90 95
 Gln Val Asp Arg Leu Lys Ala Glu Tyr Glu Thr Leu Ser Gln Glu Ser
 100 105 110
 Arg Glu Leu Ile Gln Glu Lys Ser Glu Leu Arg Glu Glu Lys Ala Thr
 115 120 125
 Leu Lys Ser Asp Ile Glu Ile Leu Asn Ala Gln Tyr Gln His Arg Ile
 130 135 140
 Lys Thr Met Val Pro Trp Val Pro His Tyr Ser Tyr His Ile Pro Phe
 145 150 155 160
 Val Ala Ile Thr Gln Gly Gln Ser Ser Phe Ile Pro Tyr Ser Ala Ser
 165 170 175

MBI-20 Sequence Listing.ST25

Val Asn Pro Leu Thr Glu Gln Gln Ala Ser Val Gln Gln His Ser Ser
180 185 190

Ser Ser Ala Asp Ala Ser Met Lys Gln Asp Ser Lys Ile Lys Pro Leu
195 200 205

Asp Leu Asp Leu Met Met Asn Ser Asn His Ser Gly Gln Gly Asn Asp
210 215 220

Gln Lys Asp Asp Val Arg Leu Lys Leu Glu Leu Lys Ile His Ala Ser
225 230 235 240

Ser Leu Ala Gln Gln Asp Val Ser Gly Lys Glu Lys Lys Val Ser Leu
245 250 255

Thr Thr Thr Ala Ser Ser Ser Asn Ser Tyr Ser Leu Ser Gln Ala Val
260 265 270

Gln Asp Ser Ser Pro Gly Thr Val Asn Asp Met Leu Lys Pro
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ctccgatttc atcatcatct tccccatcat cgctcgtcttt gaaatcttgt cttctcaacg 180
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gcttaagacc caaaaggact tgttctagtg ttgaagtctt tggggggtttt cacataaagc 300
agcaaaagtt ttcttttttc atagtctgct gagagttttg agttttgata ccaaaaaagt 360
tttgaccttt tagagtgatt ttttgttctt tctgttttct ggggtattttt gaggagtggg 420
tttaaca atg gtt gcg att aga aag gaa cag tct ttg agt ggt gtt agt 469
Met Val Ala Ile Arg Lys Glu Gln Ser Leu Ser Gly Val Ser
1 5 10
agc gag att aag aag aga gct aag aga aac act cta tcg tcc ctt cct 517
Ser Glu Ile Lys Lys Arg Ala Lys Arg Asn Thr Leu Ser Ser Leu Pro
15 20 25 30
caa gaa acc caa cct ttg agg aaa gtc cgt att att gtg aat gat cct 565
Gln Glu Thr Gln Pro Leu Arg Lys Val Arg Ile Ile Val Asn Asp Pro
35 40 45
tat gct act gat gat tcc tct agt gat gag gaa gag ctt aag gtt cct 613
Tyr Ala Thr Asp Asp Ser Ser Ser Asp Glu Glu Glu Leu Lys Val Pro
50 55 60
aag cca agg aaa atg aaa cgt atc gtt cgt gag att aac ttt cct tct 661
Lys Pro Arg Lys Met Lys Arg Ile Val Arg Glu Ile Asn Phe Pro Ser
65 70 75

MBI-20 Sequence Listing.ST25

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80 85 90	
aaa act gat ggc aag ata gct gtg tca gct tct cct gct gtt cct agg	757
Lys Thr Asp Gly Lys Ile Ala Val Ser Ala Ser Pro Ala Val Pro Arg	
95 100 105 110	
aag aag cct gtt ggt gtt agg caa agg aaa tgg ggg aaa tgg gct gct	805
Lys Lys Pro Val Gly Val Arg Gln Arg Lys Trp Gly Lys Trp Ala Ala	
115 120 125	
gag att aga gat cct att aag aaa act agg act tgg ttg ggt act ttt	853
Glu Ile Arg Asp Pro Ile Lys Lys Thr Arg Thr Trp Leu Gly Thr Phe	
130 135 140	
gat act ctt gaa gaa gct gct aaa gct tat gat gct aag aag ctt gag	901
Asp Thr Leu Glu Glu Ala Ala Lys Ala Tyr Asp Ala Lys Lys Leu Glu	
145 150 155	
ttt gat gct att gtt gct gga aat gtg tcc act act aaa cgt gat gtt	949
Phe Asp Ala Ile Val Ala Gly Asn Val Ser Thr Thr Lys Arg Asp Val	
160 165 170	
tct tca tct gag act agc caa tgc tct cgt tct tca cct gtt gtt cct	997
Ser Ser Ser Glu Thr Ser Gln Cys Ser Arg Ser Ser Pro Val Val Pro	
175 180 185 190	
gtt gag caa gat gac act tct gca tca gct ctc act tgt gtc aac aac	1045
Val Glu Gln Asp Asp Thr Ser Ala Ser Ala Leu Thr Cys Val Asn Asn	
195 200 205	
cct gat gac gtc tcg acc gtt gct cca act gct cca act cca aat gtt	1093
Pro Asp Asp Val Ser Thr Val Ala Pro Thr Ala Pro Thr Pro Asn Val	
210 215 220	
cct gct ggt gga aac aag gaa acg ttg ttc gat ttc gac ttt act aat	1141
Pro Ala Gly Gly Asn Lys Glu Thr Leu Phe Asp Phe Asp Phe Thr Asn	
225 230 235	
cta cag atc cct gat ttt ggt ttc ttg gca gag gag caa caa gac cta	1189
Leu Gln Ile Pro Asp Phe Gly Phe Leu Ala Glu Glu Gln Gln Asp Leu	
240 245 250	
gac ttc gat tgt ttc ctc gcg gat gat cag ttt gat gat ttc ggc ttg	1237
Asp Phe Asp Cys Phe Leu Ala Asp Asp Gln Phe Asp Asp Phe Gly Leu	
255 260 265 270	
ctt gat gac att caa gga ttc gaa gat aac ggt cca agt gcg tta cca	1285
Leu Asp Asp Ile Gln Gly Phe Glu Asp Asn Gly Pro Ser Ala Leu Pro	
275 280 285	
gat ttc gac ttt gcg gat gtt gaa gat ctt cag cta gct gac tct agt	1333
Asp Phe Asp Phe Ala Asp Val Glu Asp Leu Gln Leu Ala Asp Ser Ser	
290 295 300	
ttc ggt ttc ctt gat caa ctt gct cct atc aac atc tct tgc cca tta	1381
Phe Gly Phe Leu Asp Gln Leu Ala Pro Ile Asn Ile Ser Cys Pro Leu	
305 310 315	
aaa agt ttt gca gct tca tag gatcttgctt agtaatgtta agtgagaaga	1432
Lys Ser Phe Ala Ala Ser	
320	
gtgttttggt ttttcgttta tgcttttagta atttaagaca tacaaaagtg tgtgttccgg	1492
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 <212> PRT

MBI-20 Sequence Listing.ST25

<213> Arabidopsis thaliana

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35 40 45

Thr Asp Asp Ser Ser Ser Asp Glu Glu Glu Leu Lys Val Pro Lys Pro
50 55 60

Arg Lys Met Lys Arg Ile Val Arg Glu Ile Asn Phe Pro Ser Met Glu
65 70 75 80

Val Ser Glu Gln Pro Ser Glu Ser Ser Ser Gln Asp Ser Thr Lys Thr
85 90 95

Asp Gly Lys Ile Ala Val Ser Ala Ser Pro Ala Val Pro Arg Lys Lys
100 105 110

Pro Val Gly Val Arg Gln Arg Lys Trp Gly Lys Trp Ala Ala Glu Ile
115 120 125

Arg Asp Pro Ile Lys Lys Thr Arg Thr Trp Leu Gly Thr Phe Asp Thr
130 135 140

Leu Glu Glu Ala Ala Lys Ala Tyr Asp Ala Lys Lys Leu Glu Phe Asp
145 150 155 160

Ala Ile Val Ala Gly Asn Val Ser Thr Thr Lys Arg Asp Val Ser Ser
165 170 175

Ser Glu Thr Ser Gln Cys Ser Arg Ser Ser Pro Val Val Pro Val Glu
180 185 190

Gln Asp Asp Thr Ser Ala Ser Ala Leu Thr Cys Val Asn Asn Pro Asp
195 200 205

Asp Val Ser Thr Val Ala Pro Thr Ala Pro Thr Pro Asn Val Pro Ala
210 215 220

Gly Gly Asn Lys Glu Thr Leu Phe Asp Phe Asp Phe Thr Asn Leu Gln
225 230 235 240

Ile Pro Asp Phe Gly Phe Leu Ala Glu Glu Gln Gln Asp Leu Asp Phe
245 250 255

Asp Cys Phe Leu Ala Asp Asp Gln Phe Asp Asp Phe Gly Leu Leu Asp
260 265 270

Asp Ile Gln Gly Phe Glu Asp Asn Gly Pro Ser Ala Leu Pro Asp Phe
275 280 285

MBI-20 Sequence Listing.ST25

Asp Phe Ala Asp Val Glu Asp Leu Gln Leu Ala Asp Ser Ser Phe Gly
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Phe Leu Asp Gln Leu Ala Pro Ile Asn Ile Ser Cys Pro Leu Lys Ser
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Phe Ala Ala Ser

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 <222> (104)..(1084)
 <223> G1133

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 Met Pro Leu Asp
 1
 acc aaa cag cag aaa tgg ttg cca tta ggc tta aat cct caa gct tgt 163
 Thr Lys Gln Gln Lys Trp Leu Pro Leu Gly Leu Asn Pro Gln Ala Cys
 5 10 15 20
 gtc cag gac aag gcg act gag tat ttc cgt cct gga att cct ttt ccg 211
 Val Gln Asp Lys Ala Thr Glu Tyr Phe Arg Pro Gly Ile Pro Phe Pro
 25 30 35
 gaa ctc ggt aaa gtt tat gca gct gag cat cag ttt cgc tat ttg cag 259
 Glu Leu Gly Lys Val Tyr Ala Ala Glu His Gln Phe Arg Tyr Leu Gln
 40 45 50
 cca ccg ttc caa gcc tta ttg tct aga tat gat cag cag tct tgt gga 307
 Pro Pro Phe Gln Ala Leu Leu Ser Arg Tyr Asp Gln Gln Ser Cys Gly
 55 60 65
 aaa caa gtt tca tgt ttg aat ggg cga tct agc aac ggt gct gct cca 355
 Lys Gln Val Ser Cys Leu Asn Gly Arg Ser Ser Asn Gly Ala Ala Pro
 70 75 80
 gag ggg gca ctc aag tct tct cgg aaa aga ttt ata gta ttc gat cag 403
 Glu Gly Ala Leu Lys Ser Ser Arg Lys Arg Phe Ile Val Phe Asp Gln
 85 90 95 100
 tcg gga gag cag act cgt ttg tta caa tgt gga ttt cct ctg cgg ttt 451
 Ser Gly Glu Gln Thr Arg Leu Leu Gln Cys Gly Phe Pro Leu Arg Phe
 105 110 115
 cct tct tct atg gat gca gag cga ggg aac att ctc ggt gcc cta cac 499
 Pro Ser Ser Met Asp Ala Glu Arg Gly Asn Ile Leu Gly Ala Leu His
 120 125 130
 cca gag aaa ggg ttt agt aaa gat cat gcc att caa gaa aag ata ttg 547
 Pro Glu Lys Gly Phe Ser Lys Asp His Ala Ile Gln Glu Lys Ile Leu
 135 140 145
 caa cat gaa gat cat gaa aat ggc gaa gaa gac tcg gaa atg cac gaa 595
 Gln His Glu Asp His Glu Asn Gly Glu Glu Asp Ser Glu Met His Glu
 150 155 160
 gac act gag gaa atc aac gcg tta ctg tat tct gat gat gac gat aat 643
 Asp Thr Glu Glu Ile Asn Ala Leu Leu Tyr Ser Asp Asp Asp Asp Asn
 165 170 175 180

MBI-20 Sequence Listing.ST25

gat gat tgg gaa agt gat gat gaa gta atg agc act ggt cac tct cca	691
Asp Asp Trp Glu Ser Asp Asp Glu Val Met Ser Thr Gly His Ser Pro	
185 190 195	
ttc aca gtt gaa caa caa gcg tgc aac ata aca aca gaa gag ctg gat	739
Phe Thr Val Glu Gln Gln Ala Cys Asn Ile Thr Thr Glu Glu Leu Asp	
200 205 210	
gaa act gaa agc act gtt gat ggt cca ctt ctt aaa aga cag aaa cta	787
Glu Thr Glu Ser Thr Val Asp Gly Pro Leu Leu Lys Arg Gln Lys Leu	
215 220 225	
ctg gac cat tcg tac aga gac tca tca cca tcc ctt gtg ggc acc act	835
Leu Asp His Ser Tyr Arg Asp Ser Ser Pro Ser Leu Val Gly Thr Thr	
230 235 240	
aaa gtc aaa ggc tta tca gat gaa aac ctt cct gaa tca aac att tca	883
Lys Val Lys Gly Leu Ser Asp Glu Asn Leu Pro Glu Ser Asn Ile Ser	
245 250 255 260	
agc aaa caa gaa acg ggt tct ggt ttg agc gac gag cag tca aga aaa	931
Ser Lys Gln Glu Thr Gly Ser Gly Leu Ser Asp Glu Gln Ser Arg Lys	
265 270 275	
gac aag att cac acc gct ctg aga atc ctg gag agt gta gtt cca ggg	979
Asp Lys Ile His Thr Ala Leu Arg Ile Leu Glu Ser Val Val Pro Gly	
280 285 290	
gca aag gga aaa gaa gct ctt tta cta cta gac gaa gcc att gat tac	1027
Ala Lys Gly Lys Glu Ala Leu Leu Leu Leu Asp Glu Ala Ile Asp Tyr	
295 300 305	
ctc aag ttg ctg aag caa agc tta aac tca tca aag ggt ttg aat aac	1075
Leu Lys Leu Leu Lys Gln Ser Leu Asn Ser Ser Lys Gly Leu Asn Asn	
310 315 320	
cat tgg tga aaaacctaca accccttttg tcctattgat aaggcatgtt	1124
His Trp	
325	
tggttggtta aagagaagac atgggacaaa agataatcaa tgaggtaaag gactgatgaa	1184
gaagattctc tcaaattcat taacgtgggt ttgaaacaat tagaacacgc ctggtgaccc	1244
tagtgggacc gtatccactg ttcattctagc tggatcaata gtggtttact tttggatttg	1304
gcatgctctc tcaaaaaa	1322

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 <213> Arabidopsis thaliana

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 35 40 45

Arg Tyr Leu Gln Pro Pro Phe Gln Ala Leu Leu Ser Arg Tyr Asp Gln
 50 55 60

Gln Ser Cys Gly Lys Gln Val Ser Cys Leu Asn Gly Arg Ser Ser Asn
 65 70 75 80

MBI-20 Sequence Listing.ST25

Gly Ala Ala Pro Glu Gly Ala Leu Lys Ser Ser Arg Lys Arg Phe Ile
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 Val Phe Asp Gln Ser Gly Glu Gln Thr Arg Leu Leu Gln Cys Gly Phe
 100 105 110
 Pro Leu Arg Phe Pro Ser Ser Met Asp Ala Glu Arg Gly Asn Ile Leu
 115 120 125
 Gly Ala Leu His Pro Glu Lys Gly Phe Ser Lys Asp His Ala Ile Gln
 130 135 140
 Glu Lys Ile Leu Gln His Glu Asp His Glu Asn Gly Glu Glu Asp Ser
 145 150 155 160
 Glu Met His Glu Asp Thr Glu Glu Ile Asn Ala Leu Leu Tyr Ser Asp
 165 170 175
 Asp Asp Asp Asn Asp Asp Trp Glu Ser Asp Asp Glu Val Met Ser Thr
 180 185 190
 Gly His Ser Pro Phe Thr Val Glu Gln Gln Ala Cys Asn Ile Thr Thr
 195 200 205
 Glu Glu Leu Asp Glu Thr Glu Ser Thr Val Asp Gly Pro Leu Leu Lys
 210 215 220
 Arg Gln Lys Leu Leu Asp His Ser Tyr Arg Asp Ser Ser Pro Ser Leu
 225 230 235 240
 Val Gly Thr Thr Lys Val Lys Gly Leu Ser Asp Glu Asn Leu Pro Glu
 245 250 255
 Ser Asn Ile Ser Ser Lys Gln Glu Thr Gly Ser Gly Leu Ser Asp Glu
 260 265 270
 Gln Ser Arg Lys Asp Lys Ile His Thr Ala Leu Arg Ile Leu Glu Ser
 275 280 285
 Val Val Pro Gly Ala Lys Gly Lys Glu Ala Leu Leu Leu Leu Asp Glu
 290 295 300
 Ala Ile Asp Tyr Leu Lys Leu Leu Lys Gln Ser Leu Asn Ser Ser Lys
 305 310 315 320
 Gly Leu Asn Asn His Trp
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 <222> (62)..(718)
 <223> G1266

MBI-20 Sequence Listing.ST25

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 Met Asp Pro Phe Leu Ile Gln Ser Pro Phe Ser Gly Phe Ser Pro Glu
 1 5 10 15
 tat tct atc gga tct tct cca gat tct ttc tca tcc tct tct tct aac 157
 Tyr Ser Ile Gly Ser Ser Pro Asp Ser Phe Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Asn
 20 25 30
 aat tac tct ctt ccc ttc aac gag aac gac tca gag gaa atg ttt ctc 205
 Asn Tyr Ser Leu Pro Phe Asn Glu Asn Asp Ser Glu Glu Met Phe Leu
 35 40 45
 tac ggt cta atc gag cag tcc acg caa caa acc tat att gac tcg gat 253
 Tyr Gly Leu Ile Glu Gln Ser Thr Gln Gln Thr Tyr Ile Asp Ser Asp
 50 55 60
 agt caa gac ctt ccg atc aaa tcc gta agc tca aga aag tca gag aag 301
 Ser Gln Asp Leu Pro Ile Lys Ser Val Ser Ser Arg Lys Ser Glu Lys
 65 70 75 80
 tct tac aga ggc gta aga cga cgg cca tgg ggg aaa ttc gcg gcg gag 349
 Ser Tyr Arg Gly Val Arg Arg Arg Pro Trp Gly Lys Phe Ala Ala Glu
 85 90 95
 ata aga gat tcg act aga aac ggt att agg gtt tgg ctc ggg acg ttc 397
 Ile Arg Asp Ser Thr Arg Asn Gly Ile Arg Val Trp Leu Gly Thr Phe
 100 105 110
 gaa agc gcg gaa gag gcg gct tta gcc tac gat caa gct gct ttc tcg 445
 Glu Ser Ala Glu Glu Ala Ala Leu Ala Tyr Asp Gln Ala Ala Phe Ser
 115 120 125
 atg aga ggg tcc tcg gcg att ctc aat ttt tcg gcg gag aga gtt caa 493
 Met Arg Gly Ser Ser Ala Ile Leu Asn Phe Ser Ala Glu Arg Val Gln
 130 135 140
 gag tcg ctt tcg gag att aaa tat acc tac gag gat ggt tgt tct ccg 541
 Glu Ser Leu Ser Glu Ile Lys Tyr Thr Tyr Glu Asp Gly Cys Ser Pro
 145 150 155 160
 gtt gtg gcg ttg aag agg aaa cac tcg atg aga cgg aga atg acc aat 589
 Val Val Ala Leu Lys Arg Lys His Ser Met Arg Arg Arg Met Thr Asn
 165 170 175
 aag aag acg aaa gat agt gac ttt gat cac cgc tcc gtg aag tta gat 637
 Lys Lys Thr Lys Asp Ser Asp Phe Asp His Arg Ser Val Lys Leu Asp
 180 185 190
 aat gta gtt gtc ttt gag gat ttg gga gaa cag tac ctt gag gag ctt 685
 Asn Val Val Val Phe Glu Asp Leu Gly Glu Gln Tyr Leu Glu Glu Leu
 195 200 205
 ttg ggg tct tct gaa aat agt ggg act tgg tga aagattagga tttgtattag 738
 Leu Gly Ser Ser Glu Asn Ser Gly Thr Trp
 210 215
 ggaccttaag tttgaagtgg ttgattaatt ttaaccctaa tatgtttttt gtttgcttaa 798
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 g 859

<210> 22
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 <212> PRT
 <213> Arabidopsis thaliana

<400> 22

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Asn Tyr Ser Leu Pro Phe Asn Glu Asn Asp Ser Glu Glu Met Phe Leu	35	40	45
Tyr Gly Leu Ile Glu Gln Ser Thr Gln Gln Thr Tyr Ile Asp Ser Asp	50	55	60
Ser Gln Asp Leu Pro Ile Lys Ser Val Ser Ser Arg Lys Ser Glu Lys	65	70	75
Ser Tyr Arg Gly Val Arg Arg Arg Pro Trp Gly Lys Phe Ala Ala Glu	85	90	95
Ile Arg Asp Ser Thr Arg Asn Gly Ile Arg Val Trp Leu Gly Thr Phe	100	105	110
Glu Ser Ala Glu Glu Ala Ala Leu Ala Tyr Asp Gln Ala Ala Phe Ser	115	120	125
Met Arg Gly Ser Ser Ala Ile Leu Asn Phe Ser Ala Glu Arg Val Gln	130	135	140
Glu Ser Leu Ser Glu Ile Lys Tyr Thr Tyr Glu Asp Gly Cys Ser Pro	145	150	155
Val Val Ala Leu Lys Arg Lys His Ser Met Arg Arg Arg Met Thr Asn	165	170	175
Lys Lys Thr Lys Asp Ser Asp Phe Asp His Arg Ser Val Lys Leu Asp	180	185	190
Asn Val Val Val Phe Glu Asp Leu Gly Glu Gln Tyr Leu Glu Glu Leu	195	200	205
Leu Gly Ser Ser Glu Asn Ser Gly Thr Trp	210	215	

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<223> G1324
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5 10 15

MBI-20 Sequence Listing.ST25

gaa cta aga aga ggg cct tgg act ttg gag gaa gac aca ctt ctc aca	152
Glu Leu Arg Arg Gly Pro Trp Thr Leu Glu Glu Asp Thr Leu Leu Thr	
20 25 30	
aat tac atc ctc cat aac ggt gag ggt cgt tgg aat cac gtc gcc aaa	200
Asn Tyr Ile Leu His Asn Gly Glu Gly Arg Trp Asn His Val Ala Lys	
35 40 45	
tgt gct ggg cta aag aga act ggg aaa agt tgt aga ttg aga tgg ttg	248
Cys Ala Gly Leu Lys Arg Thr Gly Lys Ser Cys Arg Leu Arg Trp Leu	
50 55 60 65	
aat tac ttg aaa ccc gac ata aga cga ggg aat ctt act cct caa gaa	296
Asn Tyr Leu Lys Pro Asp Ile Arg Arg Gly Asn Leu Thr Pro Gln Glu	
70 75 80	
cag ctt ttg atc ctt gag ctt cac tct aaa tgg ggt aat agg tgg tcc	344
Gln Leu Leu Ile Leu Glu Leu His Ser Lys Trp Gly Asn Arg Trp Ser	
85 90 95	
aag att gca cag tac ttg cca gga aga acg gat aac gag atc aag aac	392
Lys Ile Ala Gln Tyr Leu Pro Gly Arg Thr Asp Asn Glu Ile Lys Asn	
100 105 110	
tat tgg aga aca aga gtt caa aaa caa gct cgt caa ctc aac atc gaa	440
Tyr Trp Arg Thr Arg Val Gln Lys Gln Ala Arg Gln Leu Asn Ile Glu	
115 120 125	
tct aac agc gac aag ttc ttt gac gct gtt cgt agt ttt tgg gtc cct	488
Ser Asn Ser Asp Lys Phe Phe Asp Ala Val Arg Ser Phe Trp Val Pro	
130 135 140 145	
aga ttg atc gag aag atg gaa caa aac tca tcc act act act act tat	536
Arg Leu Ile Glu Lys Met Glu Gln Asn Ser Ser Thr Thr Thr Thr Tyr	
150 155 160	
tgt tgt ccc caa aac aac aac aac aac tct ctt ctt ctt cct tct caa	584
Cys Cys Pro Gln Asn Asn Asn Asn Asn Ser Leu Leu Leu Pro Ser Gln	
165 170 175	
tct cac gac tct tta agt atg caa aaa gat ata gat tac tcg ggt ttc	632
Ser His Asp Ser Leu Ser Met Gln Lys Asp Ile Asp Tyr Ser Gly Phe	
180 185 190	
agc aac ata gac ggt tct tct tca act tct act tgc atg tct cat cta	680
Ser Asn Ile Asp Gly Ser Ser Ser Thr Ser Thr Cys Met Ser His Leu	
195 200 205	
aca aca gtt cca cac ttt atg gat caa agc aac acc aat atc atc gat	728
Thr Thr Val Pro His Phe Met Asp Gln Ser Asn Thr Asn Ile Ile Asp	
210 215 220 225	
ggc tcg atg tgt ttc cat gaa ggc aat gtt caa gaa ttc gga gga tat	776
Gly Ser Met Cys Phe His Glu Gly Asn Val Gln Glu Phe Gly Gly Tyr	
230 235 240	
ggt cct ggc atg gag gat tac atg gta aac tcg gac atc tca atg gaa	824
Val Pro Gly Met Glu Asp Tyr Met Val Asn Ser Asp Ile Ser Met Glu	
245 250 255	
tgt cac gtg gcg gat ggt tat tca gcg tac gag gat gtt aca caa gat	872
Cys His Val Ala Asp Gly Tyr Ser Ala Tyr Glu Asp Val Thr Gln Asp	
260 265 270	
ccc atg tgg aat gtg gat gac att tgg cag ttt agg gag taa	914
Pro Met Trp Asn Val Asp Asp Ile Trp Gln Phe Arg Glu	
275 280 285	
ttaagtcgtc aagagatgag atggttagagc ctaccactac gggtctatta tatggactaa	974
tatacttctt ttgcttaact aagcaaaaag tttcgaacct tttaccata ttatctcggg	1034
ttggagacta gaacatgtta aatttgtatc ttctttgttg cgagtactta ctaagtcatt	1094
ggataaatat ttataatgat agtttcttgt acaaaaaaaaaaaa aaa	1137

MBI-20 Sequence Listing.ST25

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 <212> PRT
 <213> Arabidopsis thaliana

<400> 24

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Thr Asn Tyr Ile Leu His Asn Gly Glu Gly Arg Trp Asn His Val Ala
 35 40 45

Lys Cys Ala Gly Leu Lys Arg Thr Gly Lys Ser Cys Arg Leu Arg Trp
 50 55 60

Leu Asn Tyr Leu Lys Pro Asp Ile Arg Arg Gly Asn Leu Thr Pro Gln
 65 70 75 80

Glu Gln Leu Leu Ile Leu Glu Leu His Ser Lys Trp Gly Asn Arg Trp
 85 90 95

Ser Lys Ile Ala Gln Tyr Leu Pro Gly Arg Thr Asp Asn Glu Ile Lys
 100 105 110

Asn Tyr Trp Arg Thr Arg Val Gln Lys Gln Ala Arg Gln Leu Asn Ile
 115 120 125

Glu Ser Asn Ser Asp Lys Phe Phe Asp Ala Val Arg Ser Phe Trp Val
 130 135 140

Pro Arg Leu Ile Glu Lys Met Glu Gln Asn Ser Ser Thr Thr Thr Thr
 145 150 155 160

Tyr Cys Cys Pro Gln Asn Asn Asn Asn Asn Ser Leu Leu Leu Pro Ser
 165 170 175

Gln Ser His Asp Ser Leu Ser Met Gln Lys Asp Ile Asp Tyr Ser Gly
 180 185 190

Phe Ser Asn Ile Asp Gly Ser Ser Ser Thr Ser Thr Cys Met Ser His
 195 200 205

Leu Thr Thr Val Pro His Phe Met Asp Gln Ser Asn Thr Asn Ile Ile
 210 215 220

Asp Gly Ser Met Cys Phe His Glu Gly Asn Val Gln Glu Phe Gly Gly
 225 230 235 240

Tyr Val Pro Gly Met Glu Asp Tyr Met Val Asn Ser Asp Ile Ser Met
 245 250 255

Glu Cys His Val Ala Asp Gly Tyr Ser Ala Tyr Glu Asp Val Thr Gln
 260 265 270

MBI-20 Sequence Listing.ST25

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 <211> 1630
 <212> DNA
 <213> Arabidopsis thaliana

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 <222> (97)..(1398)
 <223> G1337

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 Met Ser Ser Ser Glu Arg
 1 5
 gta ccg tgc gat ttc tgc ggc gag cgt acg gcg gtt ttg ttt tgt aga 162
 Val Pro Cys Asp Phe Cys Gly Glu Arg Thr Ala Val Leu Phe Cys Arg
 10 15 20
 gcc gat acg gcg aag ctg tgt ttg cct tgt gat cag caa gtt cac acg 210
 Ala Asp Thr Ala Lys Leu Cys Leu Pro Cys Asp Gln Gln Val His Thr
 25 30 35
 gcg aat ctg ttg tcg agg aag cac gtg cga tct cag atc tgc gat aat 258
 Ala Asn Leu Leu Ser Arg Lys His Val Arg Ser Gln Ile Cys Asp Asn
 40 45 50
 tgc ggt aac gag cca gtc tct gtt cgg tgt ttc acc gat aat ctg att 306
 Cys Gly Asn Glu Pro Val Ser Val Arg Cys Phe Thr Asp Asn Leu Ile
 55 60 65 70
 ttg tgt cag gag tgt gat tgg gat gtt cac gga agt tgt tca gtt tcc 354
 Leu Cys Gln Glu Cys Asp Trp Asp Val His Gly Ser Cys Ser Val Ser
 75 80 85
 gat gct cat gtt cga tcc gcc gtg gaa ggt ttt tcc ggt tgt cca tcg 402
 Asp Ala His Val Arg Ser Ala Val Glu Gly Phe Ser Gly Cys Pro Ser
 90 95 100
 gcg ttg gag ctt gct gct tta tgg gga ctt gat ttg gag caa ggg agg 450
 Ala Leu Glu Leu Ala Ala Leu Trp Gly Leu Asp Leu Glu Gln Gly Arg
 105 110 115
 aaa gat gaa gag aat caa gtt ccg atg atg gcg atg atg atg gat aat 498
 Lys Asp Glu Glu Asn Gln Val Pro Met Met Ala Met Met Met Asp Asn
 120 125 130
 ttc ggg atg cag ttg gat tct tgg gtt ttg gga tct aat gaa ttg att 546
 Phe Gly Met Gln Leu Asp Ser Trp Val Leu Gly Ser Asn Glu Leu Ile
 135 140 145 150
 gtt ccc agc gat acg acg ttt aag aag cgt gga tct tgt gga tct agt 594
 Val Pro Ser Asp Thr Thr Phe Lys Lys Arg Gly Ser Cys Gly Ser Ser
 155 160 165
 tgt ggg agg tat aag cag gta ttg tgt aag cag ctt gag gag ttg ctt 642
 Cys Gly Arg Tyr Lys Gln Val Leu Cys Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Leu Leu
 170 175 180
 aag agt ggt gtt gtc ggt ggt gat ggc gat gat ggt gat cgt gac cgt 690
 Lys Ser Gly Val Val Gly Gly Asp Gly Asp Asp Gly Asp Arg Asp Arg
 185 190 195
 gat tgt gac cgt gag ggt gct tgt gat gga gat gga gat gga gaa gca 738
 Asp Cys Asp Arg Glu Gly Ala Cys Asp Gly Asp Gly Asp Gly Glu Ala
 200 205 210

MBI-20 Sequence Listing.ST25

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215                      220                      225                      230

aga gat gtt gag gag atc aat ggt ggc gga gga gga gga gtt aac cag      834
Arg Asp Val Glu Glu Ile Asn Gly Gly Gly Gly Gly Val Asn Gln
235                      240                      245

cag tgg aat gct act act act aat cct agt ggt ggc cag agt tct cag      882
Gln Trp Asn Ala Thr Thr Thr Asn Pro Ser Gly Gly Gln Ser Ser Gln
250                      255                      260

ata tgg gat ttt aac ttg gga cag tca cgg gga cct gag gat acg agt      930
Ile Trp Asp Phe Asn Leu Gly Gln Ser Arg Gly Pro Glu Asp Thr Ser
265                      270                      275

cga gtg gaa gct gca tat gta ggg aaa ggt gct gct tct tca ttc aca      978
Arg Val Glu Ala Ala Tyr Val Gly Lys Gly Ala Ala Ser Ser Phe Thr
280                      285                      290

atc aac aat ttt gtt gac cat atg aat gaa act tgt tcc act aat gtg      1026
Ile Asn Asn Phe Val Asp His Met Asn Glu Thr Cys Ser Thr Asn Val
295                      300                      305                      310

aaa ggt gtc aaa gag att aaa aag gat gac tac aag cga tca act tca      1074
Lys Gly Val Lys Glu Ile Lys Lys Asp Asp Tyr Lys Arg Ser Thr Ser
315                      320                      325

ggc cag gta caa cca aca aaa tct gag agc aac aat cgt cca att acc      1122
Gly Gln Val Gln Pro Thr Lys Ser Glu Ser Asn Asn Arg Pro Ile Thr
330                      335                      340

ttt ggc tct gag aaa ggt tcg aac tcc tcc agt gac ttg cat ttc aca      1170
Phe Gly Ser Glu Lys Gly Ser Asn Ser Ser Ser Asp Leu His Phe Thr
345                      350                      355

gag cat att gct gga act agt tgt aag acc aca aga cta gtt gca act      1218
Glu His Ile Ala Gly Thr Ser Cys Lys Thr Thr Arg Leu Val Ala Thr
360                      365                      370

aag gct gat ctg gag cgg ctg gct cag aac aga gga gat gca atg cag      1266
Lys Ala Asp Leu Glu Arg Leu Ala Gln Asn Arg Gly Asp Ala Met Gln
375                      380                      385                      390

cgt tac aag gaa aag agg aag aca cgg aga tat gat aag acc ata agg      1314
Arg Tyr Lys Glu Lys Arg Lys Thr Arg Arg Tyr Asp Lys Thr Ile Arg
395                      400                      405

tat gaa tcg agg aag gca aga gct gac act agg ttg cgt gtc aga ggc      1362
Tyr Glu Ser Arg Lys Ala Arg Ala Asp Thr Arg Leu Arg Val Arg Gly
410                      415                      420

aga ttt gtg aaa gct agt gaa gct cct tac cct taa ccttaagttt      1408
Arg Phe Val Lys Ala Ser Glu Ala Pro Tyr Pro
425                      430

tttcacatag gcttcctttt agctacaaac ttagttactt tttttactcc actgcctcat      1468

aaatgtacag accggtctcg tttcatctgg ccgcccttct tgttttattg ccttatctgg      1528

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<210> 26
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 <212> PRT
 <213> Arabidopsis thaliana

<400> 26

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MBI-20 Sequence Listing.ST25

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Asp Gln Gln Val His Thr Ala Asn Leu Leu Ser Arg Lys His Val Arg
35 40 45

Ser Gln Ile Cys Asp Asn Cys Gly Asn Glu Pro Val Ser Val Arg Cys
50 55 60

Phe Thr Asp Asn Leu Ile Leu Cys Gln Glu Cys Asp Trp Asp Val His
65 70 75 80

Gly Ser Cys Ser Val Ser Asp Ala His Val Arg Ser Ala Val Glu Gly
85 90 95

Phe Ser Gly Cys Pro Ser Ala Leu Glu Leu Ala Ala Leu Trp Gly Leu
100 105 110

Asp Leu Glu Gln Gly Arg Lys Asp Glu Glu Asn Gln Val Pro Met Met
115 120 125

Ala Met Met Met Asp Asn Phe Gly Met Gln Leu Asp Ser Trp Val Leu
130 135 140

Gly Ser Asn Glu Leu Ile Val Pro Ser Asp Thr Thr Phe Lys Lys Arg
145 150 155 160

Gly Ser Cys Gly Ser Ser Cys Gly Arg Tyr Lys Gln Val Leu Cys Lys
165 170 175

Gln Leu Glu Glu Leu Leu Lys Ser Gly Val Val Gly Gly Asp Gly Asp
180 185 190

Asp Gly Asp Arg Asp Arg Asp Cys Asp Arg Glu Gly Ala Cys Asp Gly
195 200 205

Asp Gly Asp Gly Glu Ala Gly Glu Gly Leu Met Val Pro Glu Met Ser
210 215 220

Glu Arg Leu Lys Trp Ser Arg Asp Val Glu Glu Ile Asn Gly Gly Gly
225 230 235 240

Gly Gly Gly Val Asn Gln Gln Trp Asn Ala Thr Thr Thr Asn Pro Ser
245 250 255

Gly Gly Gln Ser Ser Gln Ile Trp Asp Phe Asn Leu Gly Gln Ser Arg
260 265 270

Gly Pro Glu Asp Thr Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Ala Tyr Val Gly Lys Gly
275 280 285

Ala Ala Ser Ser Phe Thr Ile Asn Asn Phe Val Asp His Met Asn Glu
290 295 300

Thr Cys Ser Thr Asn Val Lys Gly Val Lys Glu Ile Lys Lys Asp Asp

121 to Sequence Ending 315																		
305						310						315						320
Tyr	Lys	Arg	Ser	Thr	Ser	Gly	Gln	Val	Gln	Pro	Thr	Lys	Ser	Glu	Ser			
				325					330					335				
Asn	Asn	Arg	Pro	Ile	Thr	Phe	Gly	Ser	Glu	Lys	Gly	Ser	Asn	Ser	Ser			
			340					345					350					
Ser	Asp	Leu	His	Phe	Thr	Glu	His	Ile	Ala	Gly	Thr	Ser	Cys	Lys	Thr			
		355					360					365						
Thr	Arg	Leu	Val	Ala	Thr	Lys	Ala	Asp	Leu	Glu	Arg	Leu	Ala	Gln	Asn			
	370					375					380							
Arg	Gly	Asp	Ala	Met	Gln	Arg	Tyr	Lys	Glu	Lys	Arg	Lys	Thr	Arg	Arg			
385					390					395					400			
Tyr	Asp	Lys	Thr	Ile	Arg	Tyr	Glu	Ser	Arg	Lys	Ala	Arg	Ala	Asp	Thr			
				405					410					415				
Arg	Leu	Arg	Val	Arg	Gly	Arg	Phe	Val	Lys	Ala	Ser	Glu	Ala	Pro	Tyr			
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Met Val Gln Thr Lys Lys Phe Arg Gly Val Arg Gln Arg His Trp Gly																
1 5 10 15																
tct tgg gtc gct gag att cgt cat cct ctc ttg aaa cgg agg att tgg	153															
Ser Trp Val Ala Glu Ile Arg His Pro Leu Leu Lys Arg Arg Ile Trp																
20 25 30																
cta ggg acg ttc gag acc gca gag gag gca gca aga gca tac gac gag	201															
Leu Gly Thr Phe Glu Thr Ala Glu Glu Ala Ala Arg Ala Tyr Asp Glu																
35 40 45																
gcc gcc gtt tta atg agc ggc cgc aac gcc aaa acc aac ttt ccc ctc	249															
Ala Ala Val Leu Met Ser Gly Arg Asn Ala Lys Thr Asn Phe Pro Leu																
50 55 60																
aac aac aac aac acc gga gaa act tcc gag ggc aaa acc gat att tca	297															
Asn Asn Asn Asn Thr Gly Glu Thr Ser Glu Gly Lys Thr Asp Ile Ser																
65 70 75 80																
gct tcg tcc aca atg tca tcc tca aca tca tct tca tcg ctc tct tcc	345															
Ala Ser Ser Thr Met Ser Ser Ser Thr Ser Ser Ser Ser Leu Ser Ser																
85 90 95																
atc ctc agc gcc aaa ctg agg aaa tgc tgc aag tct cct tcc cca tcc	393															
Ile Leu Ser Ala Lys Leu Arg Lys Cys Cys Lys Ser Pro Ser Pro Ser																

MBI-20 Sequence Listing.ST25

100	105	110	
ctc acc tgc ctc cgt ctt gac	aca gcc agc tcc cat atc ggc gtc tgg	441	
Leu Thr Cys Leu Arg Leu Asp	Thr Ala Ser Ser His Ile Gly Val Trp		
115	120 125		
cag aaa cgg gcc ggt tca aag	tct gac tcc agc tgg gtc atg acg gtg	489	
Gln Lys Arg Ala Gly Ser Lys	Ser Asp Ser Ser Trp Val Met Thr Val		
130	135 140		
gag cta ggt ccc gca agc tcc	tcc caa gag act act agt aaa gct tca	537	
Glu Leu Gly Pro Ala Ser Ser	Ser Gln Glu Thr Thr Ser Lys Ala Ser		
145	150 155 160		
caa gac gct att ctt gct ccg	acc act gaa gtt gaa att ggt ggc agc	585	
Gln Asp Ala Ile Leu Ala Pro	Thr Thr Glu Val Glu Ile Gly Gly Ser		
165	170 175		
aga gaa gaa gta ttg gat gag	gaa gaa aag gtt gct ttg caa atg ata	633	
Arg Glu Glu Val Leu Asp Glu	Glu Glu Lys Val Ala Leu Gln Met Ile		
180	185 190		
gag gag ctt ctc aat aca aac	taa atcttatttg cttatatata tgtacctatt	687	
Glu Glu Leu Leu Asn Thr Asn			
195			
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attaaaaggt tgtagatat a		768	

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Leu Gly Thr Phe Glu Thr Ala Glu Glu Ala Ala Arg Ala Tyr Asp Glu	
35 40 45	
Ala Ala Val Leu Met Ser Gly Arg Asn Ala Lys Thr Asn Phe Pro Leu	
50 55 60	
Asn Asn Asn Asn Thr Gly Glu Thr Ser Glu Gly Lys Thr Asp Ile Ser	
65 70 75 80	
Ala Ser Ser Thr Met Ser Ser Ser Thr Ser Ser Ser Ser Leu Ser Ser	
85 90 95	
Ile Leu Ser Ala Lys Leu Arg Lys Cys Cys Lys Ser Pro Ser Pro Ser	
100 105 110	
Leu Thr Cys Leu Arg Leu Asp Thr Ala Ser Ser His Ile Gly Val Trp	
115 120 125	
Gln Lys Arg Ala Gly Ser Lys Ser Asp Ser Ser Trp Val Met Thr Val	
130 135 140	
Glu Leu Gly Pro Ala Ser Ser Ser Gln Glu Thr Thr Ser Lys Ala Ser	

145 150 155 160

MBI-20 Sequence Listing.ST25																
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Thr Ser Thr Gly	Lys Glu Asn Gln	Asp Glu Asn Cys	Ser Gly Val Ser													
	155	160	165													
act gtg aac aag	tat ccc tta cca	acg aaa cag gta	agt ggc gac att		883											
Thr Val Asn Lys	Tyr Pro Leu Pro	Thr Lys Gln Val	Ser Gly Asp Ile													
	170	175	180													
gaa aca agt aag	acc tca act gtg	gac aac gcg gtt	caa gat gtt ccc		931											
Glu Thr Ser Lys	Thr Ser Thr Val	Asp Asn Ala Val	Gln Asp Val Pro													
	185	190	195													
aag aag aac aaa	gac aaa gat ggt	aac gat ggt act	act gtg cac agc		979											
Lys Lys Asn Lys	Asp Lys Asp Gly	Asn Asp Gly Thr	Thr Thr Val His	Ser												
	200	205	210													
atg caa aac tac	cct tgg cat ttc	cac gca gat att	gtg aac ggg aat		1027											
Met Gln Asn Tyr	Pro Trp His Phe	His Ala Asp Ile	Val Asn Gly Asn													
	215	220	225	230												
ata gca aaa tgc	cct caa aat cat	ccc tca ggt atg	gta tct caa gac		1075											
Ile Ala Lys Cys	Pro Gln Asn His	Pro Ser Gly Met	Val Ser Gln Asp													
	235	240	245													
ttc atg ttt cat	cct atg aga gaa	gaa act cac ggg	cac gca aat ctt		1123											
Phe Met Phe His	Pro Met Arg Glu	Glu Thr His Gly	His Ala Asn Leu													
	250	255	260													
caa gct aca aca	gca tct gct act	act aca gct tct	cat caa gcg ttt		1171											
Gln Ala Thr Thr	Ala Ser Ala Thr	Thr Thr Thr Ala	Ser His Gln Ala	Phe												
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cca gct tgt cat	tca cag gat gat	tac cgt tcg ttt	ctc cag ata tca		1219											
Pro Ala Cys His	Ser Gln Asp Asp	Tyr Arg Ser Phe	Leu Gln Ile Ser													
	280	285	290													
tct act ttc tcc	aat ctt att atg	tca act ctc cta	cag aat cct gca		1267											
Ser Thr Phe Ser	Asn Leu Ile Met	Ser Thr Leu Leu	Gln Asn Pro Ala													
	295	300	305	310												
gct cat gct gca	gct aca ttc gct	gct tcg gtc tgg	cct tat gcg agt		1315											
Ala His Ala Ala	Ala Thr Phe Ala	Ala Ser Val Trp	Pro Tyr Ala Ser													
	315	320	325													
gtc ggg aat tct	ggt gat tca tca	acc cca atg agc	tct tct cct cca		1363											
Val Gly Asn Ser	Gly Asp Ser Ser	Thr Pro Met Ser	Ser Ser Pro Pro													
	330	335	340													
agt ata act gcc	att gcc gct gct	aca gta gct gct	gca act gct tgg		1411											
Ser Ile Thr Ala	Ile Ala Ala Ala	Thr Val Ala Ala	Ala Thr Ala Trp													
	345	350	355													
tgg gct tct cat	gga ctt ctt cct	gta tgc gct cca	gct cca ata aca		1459											
Trp Ala Ser His	Gly Leu Leu Pro	Val Cys Ala Pro	Ala Pro Ile Thr													
	360	365	370													
tgt gtt cca ttc	tca act gtt gca	ggt cca act cca	gca atg act gaa		1507											
Cys Val Pro Phe	Ser Thr Val Ala	Val Pro Thr Pro	Ala Met Thr Glu													
	375	380	385	390												
atg gat acc gtt	gaa aat act caa	ccg ttt gag aaa	caa aac aca gct		1555											
Met Asp Thr Val	Glu Asn Thr Gln	Pro Phe Glu Lys	Gln Asn Thr Ala													
	395	400	405													
ctg caa gat caa	acc ttg gct tcg	aaa tct cca gct	tca tca tct gat		1603											
Leu Gln Asp Gln	Thr Leu Ala Ser	Lys Ser Pro Ala	Ser Ser Ser Asp													
	410	415	420													
gat tca gat gag	act gga gta acc	aag cta aat gcc	gac tca aaa acc		1651											
Asp Ser Asp Glu	Thr Gly Val Thr	Lys Leu Asn Ala	Asp Ser Lys Thr													
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aat gat gat aaa	att gag gag gtt	ggt gtt gtt act	gcc gct gtg cat	gac	1699											

MBI-20 Sequence Listing.ST25

Asn	Asp	Asp	Lys	Ile	Glu	Glu	Val	Val	Val	Thr	Ala	Ala	Val	His	Asp		
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tca	aac	act	gcc	cag	aag	aaa	aat	ctt	gtg	gac	cgc	tca	tcg	tgt	ggc	1747	
Ser	Asn	Thr	Ala	Gln	Lys	Lys	Asn	Leu	Val	Asp	Arg	Ser	Ser	Cys	Gly		
455					460					465					470		
tca	aat	aca	cct	tca	ggg	agt	gac	gca	gaa	act	gat	gca	tta	gat	aaa	1795	
Ser	Asn	Thr	Pro	Ser	Gly	Ser	Asp	Ala	Glu	Thr	Asp	Ala	Leu	Asp	Lys		
				475				480						485			
atg	gag	aaa	gat	aaa	gag	gat	gtg	aag	gag	aca	gat	gag	aat	cag	cca	1843	
Met	Glu	Lys	Asp	Lys	Glu	Asp	Val	Lys	Glu	Thr	Asp	Glu	Asn	Gln	Pro		
			490					495					500				
gat	gtt	att	gag	tta	aat	aac	cgt	aag	att	aaa	atg	aga	gac	aac	aac	1891	
Asp	Val	Ile	Glu	Leu	Asn	Asn	Arg	Lys	Ile	Lys	Met	Arg	Asp	Asn	Asn		
		505					510					515					
agc	aac	aac	aat	gca	act	act	gat	tcg	tgg	aag	gaa	gtc	tcc	gaa	gag	1939	
Ser	Asn	Asn	Asn	Ala	Thr	Thr	Asp	Ser	Trp	Lys	Glu	Val	Ser	Glu	Glu		
	520					525					530						
ggc	cgt	ata	gcg	ttt	cag	gct	ctc	ttt	gca	aga	gaa	aga	ttg	cct	caa	1987	
Gly	Arg	Ile	Ala	Phe	Gln	Ala	Leu	Phe	Ala	Arg	Glu	Arg	Leu	Pro	Gln		
535					540				545						550		
agc	ttt	tcg	cct	cct	caa	gtg	gca	gag	aat	gtg	aat	aga	aaa	caa	agt	2035	
Ser	Phe	Ser	Pro	Pro	Gln	Val	Ala	Glu	Asn	Val	Asn	Arg	Lys	Gln	Ser		
				555					560					565			
gac	acg	tca	atg	cca	ttg	gct	cct	aat	ttc	aaa	agc	cag	gat	tct	tgt	2083	
Asp	Thr	Ser	Met	Pro	Leu	Ala	Pro	Asn	Phe	Lys	Ser	Gln	Asp	Ser	Cys		
				570				575					580				
gct	gca	gac	caa	gaa	gga	gta	gta	atg	atc	ggc	gtt	gga	aca	tgc	aag	2131	
Ala	Ala	Asp	Gln	Glu	Gly	Val	Val	Met	Ile	Gly	Val	Gly	Thr	Cys	Lys		
		585					590					595					
agt	ctt	aaa	acg	aga	cag	aca	gga	ttt	aag	cca	tac	aag	aga	tgt	tca	2179	
Ser	Leu	Lys	Thr	Arg	Gln	Thr	Gly	Phe	Lys	Pro	Tyr	Lys	Arg	Cys	Ser		
	600					605					610						
atg	gaa	gtg	aaa	gag	agc	caa	ggt	ggg	aac	ata	aac	aat	caa	agt	gat	2227	
Met	Glu	Val	Lys	Glu	Ser	Gln	Val	Gly	Asn	Ile	Asn	Asn	Gln	Ser	Asp		
	615				620				625					630			
gaa	aaa	gtc	tgc	aaa	agg	ctt	cga	ttg	gaa	gga	gaa	gct	tct	aca	tga	2275	
Glu	Lys	Val	Cys	Lys	Arg	Leu	Arg	Leu	Glu	Gly	Glu	Ala	Ser	Thr			
				635				640					645				
cagacttgga	ggtaaaaaaa	aaacatccac	atttttatca	atatctttaa	atctagtgtt	2335											
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Pro	Tyr	Thr	Ile	Thr	Lys	Gln	Arg	Glu	Arg	Trp	Thr	Glu	Asp	Glu	His
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MBI-20 Sequence Listing.ST25

Glu Arg Phe Leu Glu Ala Leu Arg Leu Tyr Gly Arg Ala Trp Gln Arg
 35 40 45
 Ile Glu Glu His Ile Gly Thr Lys Thr Ala Val Gln Ile Arg Ser His
 50 55 60
 Ala Gln Lys Phe Phe Thr Lys Leu Glu Lys Glu Ala Glu Val Lys Gly
 65 70 75 80
 Ile Pro Val Cys Gln Ala Leu Asp Ile Glu Ile Pro Pro Pro Arg Pro
 85 90 95
 Lys Arg Lys Pro Asn Thr Pro Tyr Pro Arg Lys Pro Gly Asn Asn Gly
 100 105 110
 Thr Ser Ser Ser Gln Val Ser Ser Ala Lys Asp Ala Lys Leu Val Ser
 115 120 125
 Ser Ala Ser Ser Ser Gln Leu Asn Gln Ala Phe Leu Asp Leu Glu Lys
 130 135 140
 Met Pro Phe Ser Glu Lys Thr Ser Thr Gly Lys Glu Asn Gln Asp Glu
 145 150 155 160
 Asn Cys Ser Gly Val Ser Thr Val Asn Lys Tyr Pro Leu Pro Thr Lys
 165 170 175
 Gln Val Ser Gly Asp Ile Glu Thr Ser Lys Thr Ser Thr Val Asp Asn
 180 185 190
 Ala Val Gln Asp Val Pro Lys Lys Asn Lys Asp Lys Asp Gly Asn Asp
 195 200 205
 Gly Thr Thr Val His Ser Met Gln Asn Tyr Pro Trp His Phe His Ala
 210 215 220
 Asp Ile Val Asn Gly Asn Ile Ala Lys Cys Pro Gln Asn His Pro Ser
 225 230 235 240
 Gly Met Val Ser Gln Asp Phe Met Phe His Pro Met Arg Glu Glu Thr
 245 250 255
 His Gly His Ala Asn Leu Gln Ala Thr Thr Ala Ser Ala Thr Thr Thr
 260 265 270
 Ala Ser His Gln Ala Phe Pro Ala Cys His Ser Gln Asp Asp Tyr Arg
 275 280 285
 Ser Phe Leu Gln Ile Ser Ser Thr Phe Ser Asn Leu Ile Met Ser Thr
 290 295 300
 Leu Leu Gln Asn Pro Ala Ala His Ala Ala Thr Phe Ala Ala Ser
 305 310 315 320
 Val Trp Pro Tyr Ala Ser Val Gly Asn Ser Gly Asp Ser Ser Thr Pro

MBI-20 Sequence Listing.ST25

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325                               330       335
Met Ser Ser Ser Pro Pro Ser Ile Thr Ala Ile Ala Ala Thr Val
340                               345       350

Ala Ala Ala Thr Ala Trp Trp Ala Ser His Gly Leu Leu Pro Val Cys
355                               360       365

Ala Pro Ala Pro Ile Thr Cys Val Pro Phe Ser Thr Val Ala Val Pro
370                               375       380

Thr Pro Ala Met Thr Glu Met Asp Thr Val Glu Asn Thr Gln Pro Phe
385                               390       395       400

Glu Lys Gln Asn Thr Ala Leu Gln Asp Gln Thr Leu Ala Ser Lys Ser
405                               410       415

Pro Ala Ser Ser Ser Asp Asp Ser Asp Glu Thr Gly Val Thr Lys Leu
420                               425       430

Asn Ala Asp Ser Lys Thr Asn Asp Asp Lys Ile Glu Glu Val Val Val
435                               440       445

Thr Ala Ala Val His Asp Ser Asn Thr Ala Gln Lys Lys Asn Leu Val
450                               455       460

Asp Arg Ser Ser Cys Gly Ser Asn Thr Pro Ser Gly Ser Asp Ala Glu
465                               470       475       480

Thr Asp Ala Leu Asp Lys Met Glu Lys Asp Lys Glu Asp Val Lys Glu
485                               490       495

Thr Asp Glu Asn Gln Pro Asp Val Ile Glu Leu Asn Asn Arg Lys Ile
500                               505       510

Lys Met Arg Asp Asn Asn Ser Asn Asn Asn Ala Thr Thr Asp Ser Trp
515                               520       525

Lys Glu Val Ser Glu Glu Gly Arg Ile Ala Phe Gln Ala Leu Phe Ala
530                               535       540

Arg Glu Arg Leu Pro Gln Ser Phe Ser Pro Pro Gln Val Ala Glu Asn
545                               550       555       560

Val Asn Arg Lys Gln Ser Asp Thr Ser Met Pro Leu Ala Pro Asn Phe
565                               570       575

Lys Ser Gln Asp Ser Cys Ala Ala Asp Gln Glu Gly Val Val Met Ile
580                               585       590

Gly Val Gly Thr Cys Lys Ser Leu Lys Thr Arg Gln Thr Gly Phe Lys
595                               600       605

Pro Tyr Lys Arg Cys Ser Met Glu Val Lys Glu Ser Gln Val Gly Asn
610                               615       620

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MBI-20 Sequence Listing.ST25

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Gly Glu Ala Ser Thr
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<223> G883

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Met Ala Val Asp Leu Met Arg Phe Pro Lys Ile Asp Asp Gln
1 5 10
acg gct att cag gaa gct gca tcg caa ggt tta caa agt atg gaa cat 156
Thr Ala Ile Gln Glu Ala Ala Ser Gln Gly Leu Gln Ser Met Glu His
15 20 25 30
ctg atc cgt gtc ctc tct aac cgt ccc gaa caa caa cac aac gtt gac 204
Leu Ile Arg Val Leu Ser Asn Arg Pro Glu Gln Gln His Asn Val Asp
35 40 45
tgc tcc gag atc act gac ttc acc gtt tct aaa ttc aaa acc gtc att 252
Cys Ser Glu Ile Thr Asp Phe Thr Val Ser Lys Phe Lys Thr Val Ile
50 55 60
tct ctc ctt aac cgt act ggt cac gct cgg ttc aga cgc gga ccg gtt 300
Ser Leu Leu Asn Arg Thr Gly His Ala Arg Phe Arg Arg Gly Pro Val
65 70 75
cac tcc act tcc tct gcc gca tct cag aaa cta cag agt cag atc gtt 348
His Ser Thr Ser Ser Ala Ala Ser Gln Lys Leu Gln Ser Gln Ile Val
80 85 90
aaa aat act caa cct gag gct ccg ata gtg aga aca act acg aat cac 396
Lys Asn Thr Gln Pro Glu Ala Pro Ile Val Arg Thr Thr Thr Asn His
95 100 105 110
cct caa atc gtt cct cca ccg tct agt gta aca ctc gat ttc tct aaa 444
Pro Gln Ile Val Pro Pro Pro Ser Ser Val Thr Leu Asp Phe Ser Lys
115 120 125
cca agc atc ttc ggc acc aaa gct aag agc gcc gag ctg gaa ttc tcc 492
Pro Ser Ile Phe Gly Thr Lys Ala Lys Ser Ala Glu Leu Glu Phe Ser
130 135 140
aaa gaa aac ttc agt gtt tct tta aac tcc tca ttc atg tcg tcg gcg 540
Lys Glu Asn Phe Ser Val Ser Leu Asn Ser Ser Phe Met Ser Ser Ala
145 150 155
ata acc gga gac ggc agc gtc tcc aat gga aaa atc ttc ctt gct tct 588
Ile Thr Gly Asp Gly Ser Val Ser Asn Gly Lys Ile Phe Leu Ala Ser
160 165 170
gct ccg tcg cag cct gtt aac tct tcc gga aaa cca ccg ttg gct ggt 636
Ala Pro Ser Gln Pro Val Asn Ser Ser Gly Lys Pro Pro Leu Ala Gly
175 180 185 190
cat cct tac aga aag aga tgt ctc gag cat gag cac tca gag agt ttc 684
His Pro Tyr Arg Lys Arg Cys Leu Glu His Glu His Ser Glu Ser Phe
195 200 205
tcc gga aaa gtc tcc ggc tcc gcc tac gga aag tgc cat tgc aag aaa 732

MBI-20 Sequence Listing.ST25

Ser Gly Lys Val Ser Gly Ser Ala Tyr Gly Lys Cys His Cys Lys Lys
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Arg Lys Asn Arg Met Lys Arg Thr Val Arg Val Pro Ala Ile Ser Ala
225 230 235

aag atc gcc gat att cca ccg gac gaa tat tcg tgg agg aag tac gga 828
Lys Ile Ala Asp Ile Pro Pro Asp Glu Tyr Ser Trp Arg Lys Tyr Gly
240 245 250

caa aaa ccg atc aag ggc tca cca cac cca cgt ggt tac tac aag tgc 876
Gln Lys Pro Ile Lys Gly Ser Pro His Pro Arg Gly Tyr Tyr Lys Cys
255 260 265 270

agt aca ttc aga gga tgt cca gcg agg aaa cac gtg gaa cga gca tta 924
Ser Thr Phe Arg Gly Cys Pro Ala Arg Lys His Val Glu Arg Ala Leu
275 280 285

gat gat cca gcg atg ctt att gtg aca tac gaa gga gag cac cgt cat 972
Asp Asp Pro Ala Met Leu Ile Val Thr Tyr Glu Gly Glu His Arg His
290 295 300

aac caa tcc gcg atg cag gag aat att tct tct tca ggc att aat gat 1020
Asn Gln Ser Ala Met Gln Glu Asn Ile Ser Ser Ser Gly Ile Asn Asp
305 310 315

tta gtg ttt gcc tcg gct tga cttttttttg tactatttgt tttttgattt 1071
Leu Val Phe Ala Ser Ala
320

tttgagtact ttagatggat tgaaatttgt aaattttttt attaagaaat caattttaa 1131

agagaaaaat tagtggtggt gcaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa 1191

aaaa 1195

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Arg Val Leu Ser Asn Arg Pro Glu Gln Gln His Asn Val Asp Cys Ser
35 40 45

Glu Ile Thr Asp Phe Thr Val Ser Lys Phe Lys Thr Val Ile Ser Leu
50 55 60

Leu Asn Arg Thr Gly His Ala Arg Phe Arg Arg Gly Pro Val His Ser
65 70 75 80

Thr Ser Ser Ala Ala Ser Gln Lys Leu Gln Ser Gln Ile Val Lys Asn
85 90 95

Thr Gln Pro Glu Ala Pro Ile Val Arg Thr Thr Thr Asn His Pro Gln
100 105 110

Ile Val Pro Pro Pro Ser Ser Val Thr Leu Asp Phe Ser Lys Pro Ser
115 120 125

MBI-20 Sequence Listing.ST25

Ile Phe Gly Thr Lys Ala Lys Ser Ala Glu Leu Glu Phe Ser Lys Glu
130 135 140

Asn Phe Ser Val Ser Leu Asn Ser Ser Phe Met Ser Ser Ala Ile Thr
145 150 155 160

Gly Asp Gly Ser Val Ser Asn Gly Lys Ile Phe Leu Ala Ser Ala Pro
165 170 175

Ser Gln Pro Val Asn Ser Ser Gly Lys Pro Pro Leu Ala Gly His Pro
180 185 190

Tyr Arg Lys Arg Cys Leu Glu His Glu His Ser Glu Ser Phe Ser Gly
195 200 205

Lys Val Ser Gly Ser Ala Tyr Gly Lys Cys His Cys Lys Lys Arg Lys
210 215 220

Asn Arg Met Lys Arg Thr Val Arg Val Pro Ala Ile Ser Ala Lys Ile
225 230 235 240

Ala Asp Ile Pro Pro Asp Glu Tyr Ser Trp Arg Lys Tyr Gly Gln Lys
245 250 255

Pro Ile Lys Gly Ser Pro His Pro Arg Gly Tyr Tyr Lys Cys Ser Thr
260 265 270

Phe Arg Gly Cys Pro Ala Arg Lys His Val Glu Arg Ala Leu Asp Asp
275 280 285

Pro Ala Met Leu Ile Val Thr Tyr Glu Gly Glu His Arg His Asn Gln
290 295 300

Ser Ala Met Gln Glu Asn Ile Ser Ser Ser Gly Ile Asn Asp Leu Val
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Phe Ala Ser Ala

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<223> G1855

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aag aaa cta act ttg att ctt ggt gta agt gga ctc tgc att ttg ttc 96
Lys Lys Leu Thr Leu Ile Leu Gly Val Ser Gly Leu Cys Ile Leu Phe
20 25 30
tat gtt tta ggt gca tgg caa gcc aat acc gtc cca tct tct atc tcg 144

MBI-20 Sequence Listing.ST25															
Tyr	Val	Leu	Gly	Ala	Trp	Gln	Ala	Asn	Thr	Val	Pro	Ser	Ser	Ile	Ser
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aag	ctc	gga	tgc	gag	acg	caa	tca	aac	cct	tct	tcg	tcc	tct	tcc	tct
Lys	Leu	Gly	Cys	Glu	Thr	Gln	Ser	Asn	Pro	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ser
	50					55				60					
tcc	tca	tct	tca	gag	tca	gct	gaa	cta	gat	ttc	aaa	agc	cat	aat	cag
Ser	Ser	Ser	Ser	Glu	Ser	Ala	Glu	Leu	Asp	Phe	Lys	Ser	His	Asn	Gln
	65				70				75					80	
att	gag	tta	aag	gaa	aca	aac	caa	acc	att	aag	tac	ttt	gaa	cca	tgt
Ile	Glu	Leu	Lys	Glu	Thr	Asn	Gln	Thr	Ile	Lys	Tyr	Phe	Glu	Pro	Cys
				85				90					95		
gaa	tta	tct	ctc	agt	gag	tac	act	cct	tgt	gaa	gac	cga	caa	aga	gga
Glu	Leu	Ser	Leu	Ser	Glu	Tyr	Thr	Pro	Cys	Glu	Asp	Arg	Gln	Arg	Gly
			100					105					110		
aga	aga	ttc	gat	agg	aac	atg	atg	aaa	tat	aga	gaa	aga	cat	tgt	cct
Arg	Arg	Phe	Asp	Arg	Asn	Met	Met	Lys	Tyr	Arg	Glu	Arg	His	Cys	Pro
		115				120						125			
gta	aaa	gat	gag	ctt	ctt	tat	tgt	ttg	att	cct	cct	cca	cca	aac	tac
Val	Lys	Asp	Glu	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Cys	Leu	Ile	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Asn	Tyr
	130					135				140					
aag	att	cca	ttt	aaa	tgg	cca	caa	agt	aga	gac	tat	gct	tgg	tat	gac
Lys	Ile	Pro	Phe	Lys	Trp	Pro	Gln	Ser	Arg	Asp	Tyr	Ala	Trp	Tyr	Asp
	145				150				155					160	
aat	atc	cct	cac	aag	gaa	ctt	agt	gtt	gag	aaa	gca	gtt	caa	aac	tgg
Asn	Ile	Pro	His	Lys	Glu	Leu	Ser	Val	Glu	Lys	Ala	Val	Gln	Asn	Trp
				165				170					175		
att	caa	gtt	gaa	ggt	gac	cgc	ttt	aga	ttc	cct	ggt	ggt	ggt	act	atg
Ile	Gln	Val	Glu	Gly	Asp	Arg	Phe	Arg	Phe	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Thr	Met
		180					185					190			
ttt	cct	cgt	gga	gct	gat	gct	tat	atc	gat	gat	att	gct	agg	ctt	att
Phe	Pro	Arg	Gly	Ala	Asp	Ala	Tyr	Ile	Asp	Asp	Ile	Ala	Arg	Leu	Ile
		195					200					205			
cct	ctt	act	gat	ggt	gga	atc	aga	aca	gct	att	gac	act	gga	tgt	ggt
Pro	Leu	Thr	Asp	Gly	Gly	Ile	Arg	Thr	Ala	Ile	Asp	Thr	Gly	Cys	Gly
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Val	Ala	Ser	Phe	Gly	Ala	Tyr	Leu	Leu	Lys	Arg	Asp	Ile	Met	Ala	Val
	225				230				235					240	
tct	ttt	gct	cca	aga	gac	act	cat	gaa	gct	cag	gta	cag	ttt	gct	tta
Ser	Phe	Ala	Pro	Arg	Asp	Thr	His	Glu	Ala	Gln	Val	Gln	Phe	Ala	Leu
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gaa	cgc	gga	gtt	cct	gcg	ata	atc	ggg	att	atg	gga	tca	aga	aga	ctt
Glu	Arg	Gly	Val	Pro	Ala	Ile	Ile	Gly	Ile	Met	Gly	Ser	Arg	Arg	Leu
			260					265				270			
cct	tat	cca	gct	aga	gct	ttt	gat	ctt	gct	cat	tgt	tct	cgt	tgt	ttg
Pro	Tyr	Pro	Ala	Arg	Ala	Phe	Asp	Leu	Ala	His	Cys	Ser	Arg	Cys	Leu
		275					280					285			
atc	cct	tgg	ttt	aaa	aat	gat	ggt	ttg	tac	ctt	atg	gag	gtc	gac	cgg
Ile	Pro	Trp	Phe	Lys	Asn	Asp	Gly	Leu	Tyr	Leu	Met	Glu	Val	Asp	Arg
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gtt	tta	aga	ccg	ggc	ggt	tac	tgg	atc	ctc	tcg	gga	cca	ccg	att	aac
Val	Leu	Arg	Pro	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Trp	Ile	Leu	Ser	Gly	Pro	Pro	Ile	Asn
	305				310				315					320	
tgg	aaa	cag	tac	tgg	aga	ggg	tgg	gag	aga	aca	gag	gag	gat	ttg	aag
Trp	Lys	Gln	Tyr	Trp	Arg	Gly	Trp	Glu	Arg	Thr	Glu	Glu	Asp	Leu	Lys
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MBI-20 Sequence Listing.ST25																	
aaa gag caa gat tca ata gaa gat gta gca aag agt ctt tgc tgg aag	Lys	Glu	Gln	Asp	Ser	Ile	Glu	Asp	Val	Ala	Lys	Ser	Leu	Cys	Trp	Lys	1056
				340					345					350			
aaa gta act gaa aaa ggt gac tta tca att tgg caa aag cct ctc aat	Lys	Val	Thr	Glu	Lys	Gly	Asp	Leu	Ser	Ile	Trp	Gln	Lys	Pro	Leu	Asn	1104
				355				360					365				
cac att gag tgt aaa aag ctc aaa caa aac aat aag tca cct ccg ata	His	Ile	Glu	Cys	Lys	Lys	Leu	Lys	Gln	Asn	Asn	Lys	Ser	Pro	Pro	Ile	1152
				370			375					380					
tgc agc tca gat aac gcg gat tcc gct tgg tac aaa gac ttg gaa act	Cys	Ser	Ser	Asp	Asn	Ala	Asp	Ser	Ala	Trp	Tyr	Lys	Asp	Leu	Glu	Thr	1200
					390					395						400	
tgt ata aca cca tta cca gaa aca aac aat cca gat gat tca gca ggc	Cys	Ile	Thr	Pro	Leu	Pro	Glu	Thr	Asn	Asn	Pro	Asp	Asp	Ser	Ala	Gly	1248
					405				410						415		
ggt gca ctc gag gat tgg cca gac cga gca ttc gcg gta cct cca aga	Gly	Ala	Leu	Glu	Asp	Trp	Pro	Asp	Arg	Ala	Phe	Ala	Val	Pro	Pro	Arg	1296
				420				425					430				
atc atc aga gga act ata cca gaa atg aac gcg gag aaa ttt aga gaa	Ile	Ile	Arg	Gly	Thr	Ile	Pro	Glu	Met	Asn	Ala	Glu	Lys	Phe	Arg	Glu	1344
				435				440					445				
gac aac gag gtt tgg aaa gag aga ata gca cat tac aag aag ata gtc	Asp	Asn	Glu	Val	Trp	Lys	Glu	Arg	Ile	Ala	His	Tyr	Lys	Lys	Ile	Val	1392
				450			455					460					
cct gag ctt tca cat gga aga ttc agg aac att atg gac atg aac gct	Pro	Glu	Leu	Ser	His	Gly	Arg	Phe	Arg	Asn	Ile	Met	Asp	Met	Asn	Ala	1440
					470					475						480	
ttt ctc ggc gga ttc gct gct tcc atg ctg aaa tat ccc tca tgg gtc	Phe	Leu	Gly	Gly	Phe	Ala	Ala	Ser	Met	Leu	Lys	Tyr	Pro	Ser	Trp	Val	1488
					485					490					495		
atg aac gtt gtc ccg gtc gat gca gag aaa caa acg tta ggt gtg atc	Met	Asn	Val	Val	Pro	Val	Asp	Ala	Glu	Lys	Gln	Thr	Leu	Gly	Val	Ile	1536
				500				505					510				
tac gaa cgt gga ttg ata ggg acg tat caa gat tgg tgt gaa gga ttc	Tyr	Glu	Arg	Gly	Leu	Ile	Gly	Thr	Tyr	Gln	Asp	Trp	Cys	Glu	Gly	Phe	1584
				515			520					525					
tca acg tat cca aga act tat gat atg att cat gca gga gga ttg ttc	Ser	Thr	Tyr	Pro	Arg	Thr	Tyr	Asp	Met	Ile	His	Ala	Gly	Gly	Leu	Phe	1632
				530			535					540					
agc tta tac gaa cat agg tgt gat ttg acg ttg ata ttg ttg gag atg	Ser	Leu	Tyr	Glu	His	Arg	Cys	Asp	Leu	Thr	Leu	Ile	Leu	Leu	Glu	Met	1680
				545		550			555							560	
gat cga att ttg aga cca gaa gga aca gtt gtg ttg aga gat aat gtg	Asp	Arg	Ile	Leu	Arg	Pro	Glu	Gly	Thr	Val	Val	Leu	Arg	Asp	Asn	Val	1728
				565				570						575			
gag acg ttg aat aag gta gag aag ata gtg aag gga atg aag tgg aag	Glu	Thr	Leu	Asn	Lys	Val	Glu	Lys	Ile	Val	Lys	Gly	Met	Lys	Trp	Lys	1776
				580				585					590				
agt caa att gtt gat cat gag aaa ggt cct ttt aat cct gag aag att	Ser	Gln	Ile	Val	Asp	His	Glu	Lys	Gly	Pro	Phe	Asn	Pro	Glu	Lys	Ile	1824
				595			600					605					
ctt gtt gct gtt aaa act tat tgg act ggt caa cct tct gac aag aac	Leu	Val	Ala	Val	Lys	Thr	Tyr	Trp	Thr	Gly	Gln	Pro	Ser	Asp	Lys	Asn	1872
				610			615					620					
aac aac aac aac aac aac aac aac aac tag	Asn	Asn	Asn	Asn	Asn	Asn	Asn	Asn	Asn	Asn	Asn	Asn	Asn	Asn	Asn	Asn	1902
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 <212> PRT
 <213> Arabidopsis thaliana

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Tyr Val Leu Gly Ala Trp Gln Ala Asn Thr Val Pro Ser Ser Ile Ser
 35 40 45

Lys Leu Gly Cys Glu Thr Gln Ser Asn Pro Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser
 50 55 60

Ser Ser Ser Ser Glu Ser Ala Glu Leu Asp Phe Lys Ser His Asn Gln
 65 70 75 80

Ile Glu Leu Lys Glu Thr Asn Gln Thr Ile Lys Tyr Phe Glu Pro Cys
 85 90 95

Glu Leu Ser Leu Ser Glu Tyr Thr Pro Cys Glu Asp Arg Gln Arg Gly
 100 105 110

Arg Arg Phe Asp Arg Asn Met Met Lys Tyr Arg Glu Arg His Cys Pro
 115 120 125

Val Lys Asp Glu Leu Leu Tyr Cys Leu Ile Pro Pro Pro Pro Asn Tyr
 130 135 140

Lys Ile Pro Phe Lys Trp Pro Gln Ser Arg Asp Tyr Ala Trp Tyr Asp
 145 150 155 160

Asn Ile Pro His Lys Glu Leu Ser Val Glu Lys Ala Val Gln Asn Trp
 165 170 175

Ile Gln Val Glu Gly Asp Arg Phe Arg Phe Pro Gly Gly Gly Thr Met
 180 185 190

Phe Pro Arg Gly Ala Asp Ala Tyr Ile Asp Asp Ile Ala Arg Leu Ile
 195 200 205

Pro Leu Thr Asp Gly Gly Ile Arg Thr Ala Ile Asp Thr Gly Cys Gly
 210 215 220

Val Ala Ser Phe Gly Ala Tyr Leu Leu Lys Arg Asp Ile Met Ala Val
 225 230 235 240

Ser Phe Ala Pro Arg Asp Thr His Glu Ala Gln Val Gln Phe Ala Leu
 245 250 255

Glu Arg Gly Val Pro Ala Ile Ile Gly Ile Met Gly Ser Arg Arg Leu
 260 265 270

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Pro Tyr Pro Ala Arg Ala Phe Asp Leu Ala His Cys Ser Arg Cys Leu
275 280 285

Ile Pro Trp Phe Lys Asn Asp Gly Leu Tyr Leu Met Glu Val Asp Arg
290 295 300

Val Leu Arg Pro Gly Gly Tyr Trp Ile Leu Ser Gly Pro Pro Ile Asn
305 310 315 320

Trp Lys Gln Tyr Trp Arg Gly Trp Glu Arg Thr Glu Glu Asp Leu Lys
325 330 335

Lys Glu Gln Asp Ser Ile Glu Asp Val Ala Lys Ser Leu Cys Trp Lys
340 345 350

Lys Val Thr Glu Lys Gly Asp Leu Ser Ile Trp Gln Lys Pro Leu Asn
355 360 365

His Ile Glu Cys Lys Lys Leu Lys Gln Asn Asn Lys Ser Pro Pro Ile
370 375 380

Cys Ser Ser Asp Asn Ala Asp Ser Ala Trp Tyr Lys Asp Leu Glu Thr
385 390 395 400

Cys Ile Thr Pro Leu Pro Glu Thr Asn Asn Pro Asp Asp Ser Ala Gly
405 410 415

Gly Ala Leu Glu Asp Trp Pro Asp Arg Ala Phe Ala Val Pro Pro Arg
420 425 430

Ile Ile Arg Gly Thr Ile Pro Glu Met Asn Ala Glu Lys Phe Arg Glu
435 440 445

Asp Asn Glu Val Trp Lys Glu Arg Ile Ala His Tyr Lys Lys Ile Val
450 455 460

Pro Glu Leu Ser His Gly Arg Phe Arg Asn Ile Met Asp Met Asn Ala
465 470 475 480

Phe Leu Gly Gly Phe Ala Ala Ser Met Leu Lys Tyr Pro Ser Trp Val
485 490 495

Met Asn Val Val Pro Val Asp Ala Glu Lys Gln Thr Leu Gly Val Ile
500 505 510

Tyr Glu Arg Gly Leu Ile Gly Thr Tyr Gln Asp Trp Cys Glu Gly Phe
515 520 525

Ser Thr Tyr Pro Arg Thr Tyr Asp Met Ile His Ala Gly Gly Leu Phe
530 535 540

Ser Leu Tyr Glu His Arg Cys Asp Leu Thr Leu Ile Leu Leu Glu Met
545 550 555 560

Asp Arg Ile Leu Arg Pro Glu Gly Thr Val Val Leu Arg Asp Asn Val

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565

570

575

Glu Thr Leu Asn Lys Val Glu Lys Ile Val Lys Gly Met Lys Trp Lys
580 585 590

Ser Gln Ile Val Asp His Glu Lys Gly Pro Phe Asn Pro Glu Lys Ile
595 600 605

Leu Val Ala Val Lys Thr Tyr Trp Thr Gly Gln Pro Ser Asp Lys Asn
610 615 620

Asn Asn Asn Asn Asn Asn Asn Asn Asn
625 630

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tttcccacaa atttcaactc ttgttctctt catccaaagt aaaaaacaaa tcgttgcaag 180
tgaggtttgg ttttggtggt atagaatt atg aag agc ggg aag caa tct tcg 232
Met Lys Ser Gly Lys Gln Ser Ser
1 5
caa cct gaa aag ggt act tcc agg atc ttg tca ctg act gtc ctg ttt 280
Gln Pro Glu Lys Gly Thr Ser Arg Ile Leu Ser Leu Thr Val Leu Phe
10 15 20
atc gca ttt tgc ggt ttc tcc ttc tac ctc ggt ggt ata ttt tgc tct 328
Ile Ala Phe Cys Gly Phe Ser Phe Tyr Leu Gly Gly Ile Phe Cys Ser
25 30 35 40
gag aga gac aag att gta gcc aag gat gtc aca agg acg act aca aag 376
Glu Arg Asp Lys Ile Val Ala Lys Asp Val Thr Arg Thr Thr Lys
45 50 55
gct gta gct tcc cct aaa gaa cct aca gct act cct att caa atc aaa 424
Ala Val Ala Ser Pro Lys Glu Pro Thr Ala Thr Pro Ile Gln Ile Lys
60 65 70
tcc gtt tct ttc ccg gag tgc ggg tca gag ttc caa gat tac acc ccg 472
Ser Val Ser Phe Pro Glu Cys Gly Ser Glu Phe Gln Asp Tyr Thr Pro
75 80 85
tgc acc gat cca aag agg tgg aag aag tat ggt gtc cat cgc tta agt 520
Cys Thr Asp Pro Lys Arg Trp Lys Lys Tyr Gly Val His Arg Leu Ser
90 95 100
ttc ttg gag cgt cat tgt cct ccg gta tat gaa aag aat gag tgt ttg 568
Phe Leu Glu Arg His Cys Pro Pro Val Tyr Glu Lys Asn Glu Cys Leu
105 110 115 120
att cca cca cca gac ggg tat aaa ccg cct ata aga tgg ccc aag agc 616
Ile Pro Pro Pro Asp Gly Tyr Lys Pro Pro Ile Arg Trp Pro Lys Ser
125 130 135
cga gaa cag tgt tgg tac agg aac gtg cct tat gat tgg atc aat aag 664
Arg Glu Gln Cys Trp Tyr Arg Asn Val Pro Tyr Asp Trp Ile Asn Lys

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ttc cct ggt ggt ggt acc atg ttc cct cgt gga gtt agt cac tat gtt Phe Pro Gly Gly Gly Thr Met Phe Pro Arg Gly Val Ser His Tyr Val 170 175 180			760
gat ttg atg caa gat ctg att cct gaa atg aaa gac gga aca gtc agg Asp Leu Met Gln Asp Leu Ile Pro Glu Met Lys Asp Gly Thr Val Arg 185 190 195 200			808
acc gcc att gat act ggc tgt ggg gtt gcg agc tgg gga ggc gat ctt Thr Ala Ile Asp Thr Gly Cys Gly Val Ala Ser Trp Gly Gly Asp Leu 205 210 215			856
ttg gac cgt ggg ata cta tca ctc tct ctt gct cca aga gat aac cat Leu Asp Arg Gly Ile Leu Ser Leu Ser Leu Ala Pro Arg Asp Asn His 220 225 230			904
gaa gct cag gtt caa ttt gct ctt gaa cgt gga att cct gcg att ctc Glu Ala Gln Val Gln Phe Ala Leu Glu Arg Gly Ile Pro Ala Ile Leu 235 240 245			952
ggg atc atc tct acg caa cgt ctc cct ttt cct tca aat gca ttt gat Gly Ile Ile Ser Thr Gln Arg Leu Pro Phe Pro Ser Asn Ala Phe Asp 250 255 260			1000
atg gct cat tgt tca aga tgt ctt att ccc tgg aca gaa ttt ggt gga Met Ala His Cys Ser Arg Cys Leu Ile Pro Trp Thr Glu Phe Gly Gly 265 270 275 280			1048
atc tat tta ctt gag att cac cgt ata gtt cga cct gga ggt ttt tgg Ile Tyr Leu Leu Glu Ile His Arg Ile Val Arg Pro Gly Gly Phe Trp 285 290 295			1096
gtt ctt tct ggt cca cct gtg aac tat aat aga cga tgg cgt gga tgg Val Leu Ser Gly Pro Pro Val Asn Tyr Asn Arg Arg Trp Arg Gly Trp 300 305 310			1144
aac aca acc atg gaa gat cag aaa tct gac tac aac aag ctt cag tca Asn Thr Thr Met Glu Asp Gln Lys Ser Asp Tyr Asn Lys Leu Gln Ser 315 320 325			1192
ctt cta acc tcc atg tgt ttc aaa aag tac gct caa aaa gat gac ata Leu Leu Thr Ser Met Cys Phe Lys Lys Tyr Ala Gln Lys Asp Asp Ile 330 335 340			1240
gcc gtg tgg cag aaa ctc tca gac aaa tct tgc tat gac aaa atc gct Ala Val Trp Gln Lys Leu Ser Asp Lys Ser Cys Tyr Asp Lys Ile Ala 345 350 355 360			1288
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gat tct gct tgg tac act cca ctc cgt cct tgc gtg gtt gcc ccg aca Asp Ser Ala Trp Tyr Thr Pro Leu Arg Pro Cys Val Val Ala Pro Thr 380 385 390			1384
cct aaa gtc aag aag tct ggt ctc gga tca atc cca aaa tgg ccc gag Pro Lys Val Lys Lys Ser Gly Leu Gly Ser Ile Pro Lys Trp Pro Glu 395 400 405			1432
agg tta cat gtc gcg ccc gag aga atc ggt gat gtt cac gga ggg agt Arg Leu His Val Ala Pro Glu Arg Ile Gly Asp Val His Gly Gly Ser 410 415 420			1480
gcg aac agt ttg aaa cac gat gat ggt aaa tgg aag aac aga gtt aag Ala Asn Ser Leu Lys His Asp Asp Gly Lys Trp Lys Asn Arg Val Lys 425 430 435 440			1528
cat tac aag aaa gtt tta cca gct ctt ggg aca gac aag ata aga aat			1576

MBI-20 Sequence Listing.ST25

His Tyr Lys Lys Val Leu Pro Ala Leu Gly Thr Asp Lys Ile Arg Asn
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 Val Met Asp Met Asn Thr Val Tyr Gly Gly Phe Ser Ala Ala Leu Ile
 460 465 470

gag gat ccc att tgg gtc atg aac gtt gta tca tct tac agc gca aat 1672
 Glu Asp Pro Ile Trp Val Met Asn Val Val Ser Ser Tyr Ser Ala Asn
 475 480 485

tcg ctt cct gtt gtc ttt gat cgc ggt ctc atc ggg act tac cac gac 1720
 Ser Leu Pro Val Val Phe Asp Arg Gly Leu Ile Gly Thr Tyr His Asp
 490 495 500

tgg tgc gaa gct ttc tca acg tat cca aga aca tat gat ctt ctt cac 1768
 Trp Cys Glu Ala Phe Ser Thr Tyr Pro Arg Thr Tyr Asp Leu Leu His
 505 510 515 520

ctc gac agt ctt ttt acc ttg gag agt cac agg tgt gag atg aag tac 1816
 Leu Asp Ser Leu Phe Thr Leu Glu Ser His Arg Cys Glu Met Lys Tyr
 525 530 535

att ttg cta gag atg gac agg atc ttg cgg ccg agt gga tat gtt ata 1864
 Ile Leu Leu Glu Met Asp Arg Ile Leu Arg Pro Ser Gly Tyr Val Ile
 540 545 550

atc cga gaa tcg agt tat ttc atg gac gca atc aca acg tta gcg aaa 1912
 Ile Arg Glu Ser Ser Tyr Phe Met Asp Ala Ile Thr Thr Leu Ala Lys
 555 560 565

ggg ata agg tgg agt tgc cgg aga gag gag act gag tat gca gtc aaa 1960
 Gly Ile Arg Trp Ser Cys Arg Arg Glu Glu Thr Glu Tyr Ala Val Lys
 570 575 580

agt gag aag att ctg gtt tgc cag aaa aag cta tgg ttt tcg tca aac 2008
 Ser Glu Lys Ile Leu Val Cys Gln Lys Lys Leu Trp Phe Ser Ser Asn
 585 590 595 600

caa acc tct tga tgagaccacc tgtatcatag tgttatcat ctctgtgat 2060
 Gln Thr Ser

gcacactaca gagagaagga tctagtcctt tgagtccaag atatagctct ataaacaatc 2120

tcctttttttt gttctcttta atttcttggg tatttcacgg tatagattga tattatatat 2180

tttttaatta tatttttaaat atatagatat attagtatgt gggttaaaca ctattattat 2240

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Tyr Leu Gly Gly Ile Phe Cys Ser Glu Arg Asp Lys Ile Val Ala Lys
 35 40 45

Asp Val Thr Arg Thr Thr Thr Lys Ala Val Ala Ser Pro Lys Glu Pro
 50 55 60

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Thr Ala Thr Pro Ile Gln Ile Lys Ser Val Ser Phe Pro Glu Cys Gly
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 Ser Glu Phe Gln Asp Tyr Thr Pro Cys Thr Asp Pro Lys Arg Trp Lys
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 Lys Tyr Gly Val His Arg Leu Ser Phe Leu Glu Arg His Cys Pro Pro
 100 105 110
 Val Tyr Glu Lys Asn Glu Cys Leu Ile Pro Pro Pro Asp Gly Tyr Lys
 115 120 125
 Pro Pro Ile Arg Trp Pro Lys Ser Arg Glu Gln Cys Trp Tyr Arg Asn
 130 135 140
 Val Pro Tyr Asp Trp Ile Asn Lys Gln Lys Ser Asn Gln His Trp Leu
 145 150 155 160
 Lys Lys Glu Gly Asp Lys Phe His Phe Pro Gly Gly Gly Thr Met Phe
 165 170 175
 Pro Arg Gly Val Ser His Tyr Val Asp Leu Met Gln Asp Leu Ile Pro
 180 185 190
 Glu Met Lys Asp Gly Thr Val Arg Thr Ala Ile Asp Thr Gly Cys Gly
 195 200 205
 Val Ala Ser Trp Gly Gly Asp Leu Leu Asp Arg Gly Ile Leu Ser Leu
 210 215 220
 Ser Leu Ala Pro Arg Asp Asn His Glu Ala Gln Val Gln Phe Ala Leu
 225 230 235 240
 Glu Arg Gly Ile Pro Ala Ile Leu Gly Ile Ile Ser Thr Gln Arg Leu
 245 250 255
 Pro Phe Pro Ser Asn Ala Phe Asp Met Ala His Cys Ser Arg Cys Leu
 260 265 270
 Ile Pro Trp Thr Glu Phe Gly Gly Ile Tyr Leu Leu Glu Ile His Arg
 275 280 285
 Ile Val Arg Pro Gly Gly Phe Trp Val Leu Ser Gly Pro Pro Val Asn
 290 295 300
 Tyr Asn Arg Arg Trp Arg Gly Trp Asn Thr Thr Met Glu Asp Gln Lys
 305 310 315 320
 Ser Asp Tyr Asn Lys Leu Gln Ser Leu Leu Thr Ser Met Cys Phe Lys
 325 330 335
 Lys Tyr Ala Gln Lys Asp Asp Ile Ala Val Trp Gln Lys Leu Ser Asp
 340 345 350
 Lys Ser Cys Tyr Asp Lys Ile Ala Lys Asn Met Glu Ala Tyr Pro Pro

MBI-20 Sequence Listing.ST25
 360 365

355

Lys Cys Asp Asp Ser Ile Glu Pro Asp Ser Ala Trp Tyr Thr Pro Leu
 370 375 380

Arg Pro Cys Val Val Ala Pro Thr Pro Lys Val Lys Lys Ser Gly Leu
 385 390 395 400

Gly Ser Ile Pro Lys Trp Pro Glu Arg Leu His Val Ala Pro Glu Arg
 405 410 415

Ile Gly Asp Val His Gly Gly Ser Ala Asn Ser Leu Lys His Asp Asp
 420 425 430

Gly Lys Trp Lys Asn Arg Val Lys His Tyr Lys Lys Val Leu Pro Ala
 435 440 445

Leu Gly Thr Asp Lys Ile Arg Asn Val Met Asp Met Asn Thr Val Tyr
 450 455 460

Gly Gly Phe Ser Ala Ala Leu Ile Glu Asp Pro Ile Trp Val Met Asn
 465 470 475 480

Val Val Ser Ser Tyr Ser Ala Asn Ser Leu Pro Val Val Phe Asp Arg
 485 490 495

Gly Leu Ile Gly Thr Tyr His Asp Trp Cys Glu Ala Phe Ser Thr Tyr
 500 505 510

Pro Arg Thr Tyr Asp Leu Leu His Leu Asp Ser Leu Phe Thr Leu Glu
 515 520 525

Ser His Arg Cys Glu Met Lys Tyr Ile Leu Leu Glu Met Asp Arg Ile
 530 535 540

Leu Arg Pro Ser Gly Tyr Val Ile Ile Arg Glu Ser Ser Tyr Phe Met
 545 550 555 560

Asp Ala Ile Thr Thr Leu Ala Lys Gly Ile Arg Trp Ser Cys Arg Arg
 565 570 575

Glu Glu Thr Glu Tyr Ala Val Lys Ser Glu Lys Ile Leu Val Cys Gln
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Lys Lys Leu Trp Phe Ser Ser Asn Gln Thr Ser
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<400> 37

MBI-20 Sequence Listing.ST25

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gaaaaaaacc caacc atg aag aga gat cat cat cat cat cat caa gat aag	231
Met Lys Arg Asp His His His His His Gln Asp Lys	
1 5 10	
aag act atg atg atg aat gaa gaa gac gac ggt aac ggc atg gat gag	279
Lys Thr Met Met Met Asn Glu Glu Asp Asp Gly Asn Gly Met Asp Glu	
15 20 25	
ctt cta gct gtt ctt ggt tac aag gtt agg tca tct gaa atg gct gat	327
Leu Leu Ala Val Leu Gly Tyr Lys Val Arg Ser Ser Glu Met Ala Asp	
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gtt gct cag aaa ctc gag cag ctt gaa gtt atg atg tct aat gtt caa	375
Val Ala Gln Lys Leu Glu Gln Leu Glu Val Met Met Ser Asn Val Gln	
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gaa gac gat ctt tct caa ctc gct act gag act gtt cac tat aat ccg	423
Glu Asp Asp Leu Ser Gln Leu Ala Thr Glu Thr Val His Tyr Asn Pro	
65 70 75	
gcg gag ctt tac acg tgg ctt gat tct atg ctc acc gac ctt aat cct	471
Ala Glu Leu Tyr Thr Trp Leu Asp Ser Met Leu Thr Asp Leu Asn Pro	
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Pro Ser Ser Asn Ala Glu Tyr Asp Leu Lys Ala Ile Pro Gly Asp Ala	
95 100 105	
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Ile Leu Asn Gln Phe Ala Ile Asp Ser Ala Ser Ser Ser Asn Gln Gly	
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ggc gga gga gat acg tat act aca aac aag cgg ttg aaa tgc tca aac	615
Gly Gly Gly Asp Thr Tyr Thr Thr Asn Lys Arg Leu Lys Cys Ser Asn	
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ggc gtc gtg gaa acc acc aca gcg acg gct gag tca act cgg cat gtt	663
Gly Val Val Glu Thr Thr Thr Ala Thr Ala Glu Ser Thr Arg His Val	
145 150 155	
gtc ctg gtt gac tct cag gag aac ggt gtg cgt ctc gtt cac gcg ctt	711
Val Leu Val Asp Ser Gln Glu Asn Gly Val Arg Leu Val His Ala Leu	
160 165 170	
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Leu Ala Cys Ala Glu Ala Val Gln Lys Glu Asn Leu Thr Val Ala Glu	
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Ala Leu Val Lys Gln Ile Gly Phe Leu Ala Val Ser Gln Ile Gly Ala	
190 195 200	
atg aga caa gtc gct act tac ttc gcc gaa gct ctc gcg cgg cgg att	855
Met Arg Gln Val Ala Thr Tyr Phe Ala Glu Ala Leu Ala Arg Arg Ile	
205 210 215 220	
tac cgt ctc tct ccg tct cag agt cca atc gac cac tct ctc tcc gat	903
Tyr Arg Leu Ser Pro Ser Gln Ser Pro Ile Asp His Ser Leu Ser Asp	
225 230 235	
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Thr Leu Gln Met His Phe Tyr Glu Thr Cys Pro Tyr Leu Lys Phe Ala	
240 245 250	
cac ttc acg gcg aat caa gcg att ctc gaa gct ttt caa ggg aag aaa	999
His Phe Thr Ala Asn Gln Ala Ile Leu Glu Ala Phe Gln Gly Lys Lys	
255 260 265	
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MBI-20 Sequence Listing.ST25

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Arg	Leu	Thr	Gly	Ile	Gly	Pro	Pro	Ala	Pro	Asp	Asn	Phe	Asp	Tyr	Leu		
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His	Glu	Val	Gly	Cys	Lys	Leu	Ala	His	Leu	Ala	Glu	Ala	Ile	His	Val		
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Asn	Ser	Val	Phe	Glu	Leu	His	Lys	Leu	Leu	Gly	Arg	Pro	Gly	Ala	Ile		
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Asp	Lys	Val	Leu	Gly	Val	Val	Asn	Gln	Ile	Lys	Pro	Glu	Ile	Phe	Thr		
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Phe	Thr	Glu	Ser	Leu	His	Tyr	Tyr	Ser	Thr	Leu	Phe	Asp	Ser	Leu	Glu		
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Gly	Val	Pro	Ser	Gly	Gln	Asp	Lys	Val	Met	Ser	Glu	Val	Tyr	Leu	Gly		
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Lys	Gln	Ile	Cys	Asn	Val	Val	Ala	Cys	Asp	Gly	Pro	Asp	Arg	Val	Glu		
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Leu	Leu	Ala	Leu	Phe	Asn	Gly	Gly	Glu	Gly	Tyr	Arg	Val	Glu	Glu	Ser		
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Ser	Ala	Trp	Lys	Leu	Ser	Thr	Asn										
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MBI-20 Sequence Listing.ST25

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<212> PRT

<213> Arabidopsis thaliana

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Leu Glu Gln Leu Glu Val Met Met Ser Asn Val Gln Glu Asp Asp Leu
50 55 60

Ser Gln Leu Ala Thr Glu Thr Val His Tyr Asn Pro Ala Glu Leu Tyr
65 70 75 80

Thr Trp Leu Asp Ser Met Leu Thr Asp Leu Asn Pro Pro Ser Ser Asn
85 90 95

Ala Glu Tyr Asp Leu Lys Ala Ile Pro Gly Asp Ala Ile Leu Asn Gln
100 105 110

Phe Ala Ile Asp Ser Ala Ser Ser Ser Asn Gln Gly Gly Gly Gly Asp
115 120 125

Thr Tyr Thr Thr Asn Lys Arg Leu Lys Cys Ser Asn Gly Val Val Glu
130 135 140

Thr Thr Thr Ala Thr Ala Glu Ser Thr Arg His Val Val Leu Val Asp
145 150 155 160

Ser Gln Glu Asn Gly Val Arg Leu Val His Ala Leu Leu Ala Cys Ala
165 170 175

Glu Ala Val Gln Lys Glu Asn Leu Thr Val Ala Glu Ala Leu Val Lys
180 185 190

Gln Ile Gly Phe Leu Ala Val Ser Gln Ile Gly Ala Met Arg Gln Val
195 200 205

Ala Thr Tyr Phe Ala Glu Ala Leu Ala Arg Arg Ile Tyr Arg Leu Ser
210 215 220

Pro Ser Gln Ser Pro Ile Asp His Ser Leu Ser Asp Thr Leu Gln Met
225 230 235 240

His Phe Tyr Glu Thr Cys Pro Tyr Leu Lys Phe Ala His Phe Thr Ala
245 250 255

Asn Gln Ala Ile Leu Glu Ala Phe Gln Gly Lys Lys Arg Val His Val
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Ile Asp Phe Ser Met Ser Gln Gly Leu Gln Trp Pro Ala Leu Met Gln

MBI-20 Sequence Listing.ST25
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275

Ala Leu Ala Leu Arg Pro Gly Gly Pro Pro Val Phe Arg Leu Thr Gly
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Ile Gly Pro Pro Ala Pro Asp Asn Phe Asp Tyr Leu His Glu Val Gly
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Cys Lys Leu Ala His Leu Ala Glu Ala Ile His Val Glu Phe Glu Tyr
325 330 335

Arg Gly Phe Val Ala Asn Thr Leu Ala Asp Leu Asp Ala Ser Met Leu
340 345 350

Glu Leu Arg Pro Ser Glu Ile Glu Ser Val Ala Val Asn Ser Val Phe
355 360 365

Glu Leu His Lys Leu Leu Gly Arg Pro Gly Ala Ile Asp Lys Val Leu
370 375 380

Gly Val Val Asn Gln Ile Lys Pro Glu Ile Phe Thr Val Val Glu Gln
385 390 395 400

Glu Ser Asn His Asn Ser Pro Ile Phe Leu Asp Arg Phe Thr Glu Ser
405 410 415

Leu His Tyr Tyr Ser Thr Leu Phe Asp Ser Leu Glu Gly Val Pro Ser
420 425 430

Gly Gln Asp Lys Val Met Ser Glu Val Tyr Leu Gly Lys Gln Ile Cys
435 440 445

Asn Val Val Ala Cys Asp Gly Pro Asp Arg Val Glu Arg His Glu Thr
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Leu Ser Gln Trp Arg Asn Arg Phe Gly Ser Ala Gly Phe Ala Ala Ala
465 470 475 480

His Ile Gly Ser Asn Ala Phe Lys Gln Ala Ser Met Leu Leu Ala Leu
485 490 495

Phe Asn Gly Gly Glu Gly Tyr Arg Val Glu Glu Ser Asp Gly Cys Leu
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Leu Ser Thr Asn
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MBI-20 Sequence Listing.ST25

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gaaaatctag aagaaataaa ggaaacataa caaaaataga aagaaaaaga agcta atg	238
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Val Leu Asn Met Glu Ser Thr Gly Glu Ala Val Arg Ser Thr Thr Gly	
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aac gac ggt ggt att acg gtg gtt aga tcc gac gcg ccg tca gat ttc	334
Asn Asp Gly Gly Ile Thr Val Val Arg Ser Asp Ala Pro Ser Asp Phe	
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cac gta gct caa aga tca gaa agc tca aac caa tct ccc acc tct gtc	382
His Val Ala Gln Arg Ser Glu Ser Ser Asn Gln Ser Pro Thr Ser Val	
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act cct cct cca cca cag cca tcg tct cat cac aca gct cct ccg ccg	430
Thr Pro Pro Pro Pro Gln Pro Ser Ser His His Thr Ala Pro Pro Pro	
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Leu Gln Ile Ser Thr Val Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr Ala Ala Met Glu	
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Gly Ile Ser Gly Gly Leu Met Lys Lys Lys Arg Gly Arg Pro Arg Lys	
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tat gga ccg gac ggg act gtt gta gcg tta tct cct aaa ccg att tca	574
Tyr Gly Pro Asp Gly Thr Val Val Ala Leu Ser Pro Lys Pro Ile Ser	
	100 105 110
tca gcg ccg gcg ccg tcg cat ctt ccg ccg ccg agt tca cac gtc atc	622
Ser Ala Pro Ala Pro Ser His Leu Pro Pro Pro Ser Ser His Val Ile	
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Phe Asn Arg Thr Lys Tyr His His Gln Val Glu Asn Leu Gly Glu Trp	
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Ala Pro Cys Ser Val Gly Gly Asn Phe Thr Pro His Ile Ile Thr Val	
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aac acc ggc gag gat gta aca atg aag ata atc tcg ttt tcg caa caa	814
Asn Thr Gly Glu Asp Val Thr Met Lys Ile Ile Ser Phe Ser Gln Gln	
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gga cct cgc tct att tgt gtt ctg tca gca aac ggt gtt att tca agc	862
Gly Pro Arg Ser Ile Cys Val Leu Ser Ala Asn Gly Val Ile Ser Ser	
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gtt aca ctt cgt cag cca gat tcc tct ggc ggc aca ttg aca tac gaa	910
Val Thr Leu Arg Gln Pro Asp Ser Ser Gly Gly Thr Leu Thr Tyr Glu	
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ggt cgg ttt gag ata tta tca tta tcc ggg tca ttc atg cct aat gat	958
Gly Arg Phe Glu Ile Leu Ser Leu Ser Gly Ser Phe Met Pro Asn Asp	
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tca ggc gga aca cga agt aga acg gga gga atg agt gta tcg tta gca	1006

MBI-20 Sequence Listing.ST25

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Ser Pro Asp Gly Arg Val Val Gly Gly Gly Leu Ala Gly Leu Leu Val	
260 265 270	
gcc gcg agt ccg gtt cag gtg gtt gta gga agt ttt tta gcg ggc act	1102
Ala Ala Ser Pro Val Gln Val Val Val Gly Ser Phe Leu Ala Gly Thr	
275 280 285	
gac cat caa gat cag aaa ccg aaa aag aac aaa cat gat ttc atg ttg	1150
Asp His Gln Asp Gln Lys Pro Lys Lys Asn Lys His Asp Phe Met Leu	
290 295 300 305	
tcg agt cct acc gct gca att cct atc tct agt gca gct gat cac cgg	1198
Ser Ser Pro Thr Ala Ala Ile Pro Ile Ser Ser Ala Ala Asp His Arg	
310 315 320	
aca atc cat tcg gtc tcg tct ctt ccg gtc aat aat aat aca tgg cag	1246
Thr Ile His Ser Val Ser Ser Leu Pro Val Asn Asn Asn Thr Trp Gln	
325 330 335	
act tct tta gct tcc gat cca aga aac aag cat acc gat att aat gtc	1294
Thr Ser Leu Ala Ser Asp Pro Arg Asn Lys His Thr Asp Ile Asn Val	
340 345 350	
aat gta act tga aatccaatct ttctctgtat tttctgttaa caagtttgat	1346
Asn Val Thr	
355	
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Phe His Val Ala Gln Arg Ser Glu Ser Ser Asn Gln Ser Pro Thr Ser
 35 40 45

Val Thr Pro Pro Pro Pro Gln Pro Ser Ser His His Thr Ala Pro Pro
 50 55 60

Pro Leu Gln Ile Ser Thr Val Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr Ala Ala Met
 65 70 75 80

Glu Gly Ile Ser Gly Gly Leu Met Lys Lys Lys Arg Gly Arg Pro Arg
 85 90 95

Lys Tyr Gly Pro Asp Gly Thr Val Val Ala Leu Ser Pro Lys Pro Ile
 100 105 110

Ser Ser Ala Pro Ala Pro Ser His Leu Pro Pro Pro Ser Ser His Val
 115 120 125

MBI-20 Sequence Listing.ST25

Ile Asp Phe Ser Ala Ser Glu Lys Arg Ser Lys Val Lys Pro Thr Asn
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Ser Phe Asn Arg Thr Lys Tyr His His Gln Val Glu Asn Leu Gly Glu
145 150 155 160

Trp Ala Pro Cys Ser Val Gly Gly Asn Phe Thr Pro His Ile Ile Thr
165 170 175

Val Asn Thr Gly Glu Asp Val Thr Met Lys Ile Ile Ser Phe Ser Gln
180 185 190

Gln Gly Pro Arg Ser Ile Cys Val Leu Ser Ala Asn Gly Val Ile Ser
195 200 205

Ser Val Thr Leu Arg Gln Pro Asp Ser Ser Gly Gly Thr Leu Thr Tyr
210 215 220

Glu Gly Arg Phe Glu Ile Leu Ser Leu Ser Gly Ser Phe Met Pro Asn
225 230 235 240

Asp Ser Gly Gly Thr Arg Ser Arg Thr Gly Gly Met Ser Val Ser Leu
245 250 255

Ala Ser Pro Asp Gly Arg Val Val Gly Gly Gly Leu Ala Gly Leu Leu
260 265 270

Val Ala Ala Ser Pro Val Gln Val Val Val Gly Ser Phe Leu Ala Gly
275 280 285

Thr Asp His Gln Asp Gln Lys Pro Lys Lys Asn Lys His Asp Phe Met
290 295 300

Leu Ser Ser Pro Thr Ala Ala Ile Pro Ile Ser Ser Ala Ala Asp His
305 310 315 320

Arg Thr Ile His Ser Val Ser Ser Leu Pro Val Asn Asn Asn Thr Trp
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Val Asn Val Thr
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MBI-20 Sequence Listing.ST25

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ttt tgc ggc gag aga acg gcg gtt ctg ttt tgt aga gcc gat acg gcg      277
Phe Cys Gly Glu Arg Thr Ala Val Leu Phe Cys Arg Ala Asp Thr Ala
      15              20              25

aag ctt tgt ttg cct tgt gac cag cac gtg cac tcg gcg aac ctt ctc      325
Lys Leu Cys Leu Pro Cys Asp Gln His Val His Ser Ala Asn Leu Leu
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tcg agg aag cat gtt cgt tct cag atc tgt gat aac tgt agc aaa gag      373
Ser Arg Lys His Val Arg Ser Gln Ile Cys Asp Asn Cys Ser Lys Glu
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ccg gtg tcc gta cgt tgc ttc aca gat aat ctc gta ttg tgt cag gag      421
Pro Val Ser Val Arg Cys Phe Thr Asp Asn Leu Val Leu Cys Gln Glu
      65              70              75

tgt gat tgg gat gtt cac gga agc tgt tcc tcc tcc gcg acg cat gaa      469
Cys Asp Trp Asp Val His Gly Ser Cys Ser Ser Ser Ala Thr His Glu
      80              85              90

cgc tcc gcc gtg gaa ggg ttt tca ggt tgt cct tcg gtt ttg gag ctt      517
Arg Ser Ala Val Glu Gly Phe Ser Gly Cys Pro Ser Val Leu Glu Leu
      95              100              105

gct gct gtg tgg gga atc gat tta aag ggt aag aag aaa gaa gat gac      565
Ala Ala Val Trp Gly Ile Asp Leu Lys Gly Lys Lys Lys Glu Asp Asp
      110              115              120              125

gaa gac gaa ttg act aag aat ttt ggg atg ggg ttg gat tcg tgg ggt      613
Glu Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Phe Gly Met Gly Leu Asp Ser Trp Gly
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tct gga tct aac atc gtt caa gaa ctg att gtt cct tat gat gtg tct      661
Ser Gly Ser Asn Ile Val Gln Glu Leu Ile Val Pro Tyr Asp Val Ser
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tgc aaa aag caa agc ttt agc ttt ggg agg tct aag cag gta gtg ttt      709
Cys Lys Lys Gln Ser Phe Ser Phe Gly Arg Ser Lys Gln Val Val Phe
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gaa cag ctt gag tta ctg aag aga ggc ttc gtt gaa ggc gaa gga gag      757
Glu Gln Leu Glu Leu Leu Lys Arg Gly Phe Val Glu Gly Glu Gly Glu
      175              180              185

att atg gtt ccg gag gga atc aat ggc gga gga agc att tct cag cca      805
Ile Met Val Pro Glu Gly Ile Asn Gly Gly Gly Ser Ile Ser Gln Pro
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tct ccg acg acg tcg ttt act tct ttg ctt atg tct caa agt ctt tgt      853
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Thr Gln Ile Trp Asp Phe Asn Leu Gly Gln Ser Arg Asn Pro Asp Glu
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cct agt cca gtc gaa act aaa ggc tct act ttc aca ttc aac aac gtt      997
Pro Ser Pro Val Glu Thr Lys Gly Ser Thr Phe Thr Phe Asn Asn Val
      255              260              265

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Thr His Leu Lys Asn Asp Thr Arg Thr Thr Asn Met Asn Ala Phe Lys
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MBI-20 Sequence Listing.ST25

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 Glu Thr Ser Lys Ser Asn Asn Ile Pro Ala Ala Ile His Ser His Lys
 305 310 315
 agt tct aac gac tcc tgt ggc ttg cat tgc acg gaa cat att gct att 1189
 Ser Ser Asn Asp Ser Cys Gly Leu His Cys Thr Glu His Ile Ala Ile
 320 325 330
 act agt aat aga gcc aca aga ttg gtg gcg gta acg aat gct gat cta 1237
 Thr Ser Asn Arg Ala Thr Arg Leu Val Ala Val Thr Asn Ala Asp Leu
 335 340 345
 gag cag atg gca cag aac aga gat aat gct atg cag cgg tac aag gaa 1285
 Glu Gln Met Ala Gln Asn Arg Asp Asn Ala Met Gln Arg Tyr Lys Glu
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 Lys Lys Lys Thr Arg Arg Tyr Asp Lys Thr Ile Arg Tyr Glu Thr Arg
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 Ala Thr Asp Pro
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 His Val Arg Ser Gln Ile Cys Asp Asn Cys Ser Lys Glu Pro Val Ser
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 Val Arg Cys Phe Thr Asp Asn Leu Val Leu Cys Gln Glu Cys Asp Trp
 65 70 75 80
 Asp Val His Gly Ser Cys Ser Ser Ser Ala Thr His Glu Arg Ser Ala
 85 90 95
 Val Glu Gly Phe Ser Gly Cys Pro Ser Val Leu Glu Leu Ala Ala Val
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 Trp Gly Ile Asp Leu Lys Gly Lys Lys Lys Glu Asp Asp Glu Asp Glu

MBI-20 Sequence Listing.ST25

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Gln Ser Phe Ser Phe Gly Arg Ser Lys Gln Val Val Phe Glu Gln Leu			
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Glu Leu Leu Lys Arg Gly Phe Val Glu Gly Glu Gly Glu Ile Met Val			
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Pro Glu Gly Ile Asn Gly Gly Gly Ser Ile Ser Gln Pro Ser Pro Thr			
195	200	205	
Thr Ser Phe Thr Ser Leu Leu Met Ser Gln Ser Leu Cys Gly Asn Gly			
210	215	220	
Met Gln Trp Asn Ala Thr Asn His Ser Thr Gly Gln Asn Thr Gln Ile			
225	230	235	240
Trp Asp Phe Asn Leu Gly Gln Ser Arg Asn Pro Asp Glu Pro Ser Pro			
245	250	255	
Val Glu Thr Lys Gly Ser Thr Phe Thr Phe Asn Asn Val Thr His Leu			
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Lys Asn Asp Thr Arg Thr Thr Asn Met Asn Ala Phe Lys Glu Ser Tyr			
275	280	285	
Gln Glu Asp Ser Val His Ser Thr Ser Thr Lys Gly Gln Glu Thr Ser			
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Lys Ser Asn Asn Ile Pro Ala Ala Ile His Ser His Lys Ser Ser Asn			
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Asp Ser Cys Gly Leu His Cys Thr Glu His Ile Ala Ile Thr Ser Asn			
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Arg Ala Thr Arg Leu Val Ala Val Thr Asn Ala Asp Leu Glu Gln Met			
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Ala Gln Asn Arg Asp Asn Ala Met Gln Arg Tyr Lys Glu Lys Lys Lys			
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Page 68

MBI-20 Sequence Listing.ST25

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Ser Trp Val Ser Glu Ile Arg His Pro Leu Leu Lys Arg Arg Val Trp
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 35 40 45

Ala Ala Val Leu Met Asn Gly Gln Ser Ala Lys Thr Asn Phe Pro Val
 50 55 60

Ile Lys Ser Asn Gly Ser Asn Ser Leu Glu Ile Asn Ser Ala Leu Arg
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Ser Pro Lys Ser Leu Ser Glu Leu Leu Asn Ala Lys Leu Arg Lys Asn
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Cys Lys Asp Gln Thr Pro Tyr Leu Thr Cys Leu Arg Leu Asp Asn Asp
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Ser Ser His Ile Gly Val Trp Gln Lys Arg Ala Gly Ser Lys Thr Ser
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Pro Asn Trp Val Lys Leu Val Glu Leu Gly Asp Lys Val Asn Ala Arg
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 145 150 155 160

Val Gln Glu Asp Asp Gln Met Ala Met Gln Met Ile Glu Glu Leu Leu
 165 170 175

Asn Trp Thr Cys Pro Gly Ser Gly Ser Ile Ala Gln Val
 180 185

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US00/31344

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(7) : C12N 5/04, 5/10, 15/00, 15/09, 15/63, 15/70, 15/74, 15/82, 15/87; C07H 21/02, 21/04; A01H 1/00, 9/00, 11/00
US CL : 435/320.1, 419, 468; 536/23.1; 800/ 278, 295

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
U.S. : 435/320.1, 419, 468; 536/23.1; 800/ 278, 295

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
Please See Continuation Sheet

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X --- Y	Database GenEmbl, Accession Number U28422, WANG et al., Arabidopsis thaliana Dna-binding protein CCAL (CCAL) mRNA, complete cds 14 January 1997.	4-6 ----- 1-3, 7-13, 25-27
X --- Y	Database Geneseq., Accession Number V65382, THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA. 15 February 1999.	4-6 ----- 1-3, 7-13, 25-27
X --- Y	Database PIR. Accession Number T02684, ROUNSLEY et al., DNA-binding protein CCA1 - Arabidopsis thaliana. 24 March 1999.	11 ----- 1-10, 12-13, 25-27
X --- Y	Database Geneseq, Accession Number W79280, THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA. 15 February 1999.	11 ----- 1-10, 12-13, 25-27
X	WO 98/48007 A1 (THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA) 28 October 1998, pages 26-33, pages 43-46 SEQ ID NO: 3.	1-13, 25-27
P, Y	RIECHMANN et al. A genomic perspective on plant transcription factors. Current Opinion in Plant Biology. October 2000, Vol. 3, No. 5, pages 423-434, especially pages 427-428.	1-13, 25-27

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	"T"	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"X"	document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"E" earlier application or patent published on or after the international filing date	"Y"	document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"&"	document member of the same patent family
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means		
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		

Date of the actual completion of the international search

08 February 2001 (08.02.2001)

Date of mailing of the international search report

07 MAR 2001

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
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Telephone No. (703) 308-0196

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US00/31344

C (Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	RIECHMANN et al. The AP2/EREBP family of plant transcription factors. Biological Chemistry. June 1998, Vol. 379, No. 6, pages 633-646.	1-13, 25-27
A	RIECHMANN et al. MADS domain proteins in plant development. Biological Chemistry. October 1997, Vol. 378, No. 10, pages 1079-1101.	1-13, 25-27
A	HEARD et al. Evolutionary diversity of symbiotically induced nodule MADS box genes: characterization of nindC5, a member of a novel subfamily. Molecular plant-microbe interactions: MPMI. July 1997, Vol. 10, No. 5, pages 665-676.	1-13, 25-27
A	HEARD et al. Symbiotic induction of a MADS-box gene during development of alfalfa root nodules. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA. 06 June 1995, Vol. 92, No. 12, pages 5273-5277.	1-13, 25-27

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US00/31344

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of Item 1 of first sheet)

This international report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claim Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
2. ☐ Claim Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☒ Claim Nos.: 14
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of Item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:
Please See Continuation Sheet

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☒ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.: 1-13, 25-27 SEQ ID NOS: 1 and 2

Remark on Protest

☐
☐

The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.

No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US00/31344

BOX II. OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION IS LACKING This application contains the following inventions or groups of inventions which are not so linked as to form a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1. In order for all inventions to be examined, the appropriate additional examination fees must be paid.

Groups I-XXII, claim(s) 1-13 and 25-27, drawn to transgenic plants with modified biochemical characteristics, polynucleotides and vectors for producing said transgenic plants, and methods of making said transgenic plants. Applicant must elect one pair of sequences (one nucleotide sequence and its corresponding amino acid translation) per Group to be examined, *i.e.* SEQ ID NOS: 1 and 2 in Group I, SEQ ID NOS: 3 and 4 in Group II, SEQ ID NOS: 5 and 6 in Group III, etc.

Group XXIII, claim(s) 15-17, drawn to a method of identifying a factor that is modulated by or interacts with a polypeptide.

Group XXIV, claim(s) 18, drawn to a method of identifying a molecule that modulates activity or expression of a polynucleotide or polypeptide of interest.

Group XXV, claim(s) 19 and 20, drawn to an integrated system, computer, or computer readable medium.

Group XXVI, claim(s) 21-23, drawn to a method of identifying a polynucleotide sequence.

The inventions listed as Groups I-XXVI do not relate to a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, they lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons:

The inventions listed as Groups I-XXVI do not relate to a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, they lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons: Groups I-XXII are drawn to transgenic plants and methods of producing said plants with nucleic acid sequences. The methods of Groups I-XXII differ from each other in that they are directed to plant transformation methods and transgenic plants with structurally and functionally distinct nucleic acid sequences which encode structurally and functionally different amino acid sequences. In addition, Groups XXIII, XXIV, and XXVI are different methods from any of Groups I-XXII in that they have different method steps and different end products, and Group XXV requires a computer system. Thus, there is no single special technical feature which links the inventions of Groups I-XXVI under PCT Rule 13.2.

Continuation of B. FIELDS SEARCHED Item 3: STN (agricola, biosis, biotechno, biotechds, biotechabs, caba, caplus, embase, medline, uspatfull, wpids, pctfull, europatfull, japio) SEARCH TERMS: inventor names, plant transcription factor, fatty acid, chlorophyll, carotenoid; STIC: sequence search for SEQ ID NOS: 1 and 2

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